THE

North-China Herald.

AND MARKET REPORT.

VOL. II., No. 73. SHANGHAI, FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 11TH, 1868. PRICE, TAELS 12 ₱ ANNUM.

NOTICES OF FIRMS.

NOTICE.—Mr. HOBART SEYMOUR GEARY is authorized to sign our Firm.

OLYPHANT & Co.

1ja 1 China, July 1, 1868.

NOTICE.—The authority granted to Mr. C. A. REES to sign my name per procuration, ceases from this date.

F. R. GAMWELL.

30se 2 Shanghai, 30th June, 1868.

INSURANCES.

Queen Fire Insurance Co.

Capital—£2,000,000.

HEAD OFFICE, LIVERPOOL AND LONDON.

THE undersigned are authorised to accept Risks to extent of £15,000 on any one approved Building or its contents, for Long or Short Periods, at the lowest current rates of premium. All losses settled in Shanghai.

FRAZAR & Co.,
Agents.

24oc 9 Shanghai, 24th August, 1868.

NORTH-CHINA INSURANCE COMPANY.

THE undersigned, as Agents for the above Company, accept risks on produce and treasure, shipped from this port.

BUSH BROTHERS.
Hong Name—*Yuen Lai.*

5 30se Newchwang, May, 1868.

THE
BRITISH AND FOREIGN MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY, (LIMITED.)

Capital, One Million.

Directors.

THOMAS CHILTON, Esq., Chairman.
SAMUEL STITT, Esq., } Deputy-
FRANCIS A. CLINT, Esq., } Chairmen.
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George Cockburn, Esq.
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Robert Maxwell, Esq.
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LIVERPOOL.

Underwriter—ROBERT N. DALE.
Secretary—WALTER D. PRITT.
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Manager in London—J. H. LUKIS,
Office—26, CORNHILL.

Manchester Office—5, ST. ANN'S SQUARE,
WILLIAM P. SHARP,
Superintendent.

REID & Co.,
Agents at Shanghai.

15de 2942 Shanghai, 10th June, 1868.

"HAMBURG—BREMEN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY."

THE Undersigned having been appointed Agents in China for the above named Company are prepared to grant Policies against Fire at Shanghai to the extent of £10,000,—on one risk, as under:

1,—On Buildings or on their contents.
2,—On Ships, lying in port, or on their contents.

For further particulars apply to

WM. PUSTAU & Co.,
Agents in Shanghai.

tf Shanghai, 1st December, 1858.

MISCELLANEOUS.

GEORGE RICHARDSON & Co.,

CENTRAL CHAMBERS, SOUTH CASTLE ST., LIVERPOOL, (ENGLAND.)

MANUFACTURES of and Wholesale and Retail Dealers in Model Steam Engines, Magic Lanterns and Slides, Metallic Screw and Paddle Steamers and Sailing Yachts, Telescopes, Microscopes, Opera Glasses, Stereoscopes and Slides, Globes, Mathematical Instruments, Barometers, Thermometers, Spectacles, Eye and Reading-Glasses, Field and Marine Glasses, Model Telegraphs, Electric Lights, Tool Chests, Croquet, all the new In and Out-door Games, Water Colour Paints, &c., &c., &c.

For full particulars of above and hundreds of other articles see Illustrated Catalogue, 112 pages, sent free on application

WORKING MODEL STEAM ENGINES.
Vertical Engines, from 6s. 6d. to 31s. 6d.
Horizontal Engines, from 21s. to 70s.
Locomotive Engines, 25s., 50s., 75s. 84s., and 130s. each.
Marine Engines, both paddle and screw (for boat) 70s. and 105s. each.
Beam Engines, 100s. each.
Pump Engines, 87s. 6d.
See Catalogue for full Description and Engravings of the above.

MAGIC LANTERNS AND SETS OF SLIDES
Complete from 7s. 6d. to £22 each. Pairs of Lanterns for Dissolving Views, &c., from £3 15s. to £33. See Catalogue for full Description and Engravings of the above.

Metallic Screw and Paddle Steamers,
Complete with Engines, &c., from £6 10s. to £20 each.
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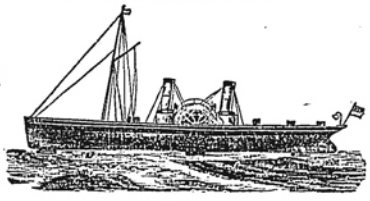
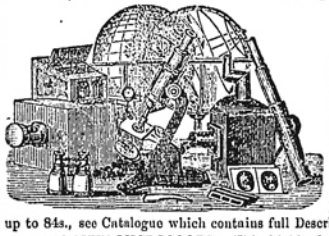
Metallic Sailing Yachts
With Sails, Rigging, &c., complete, 6s. 6d., 13s., 16s. 6d., and 21s. each.
See Catalogue for full Description and Engravings of above.





Telescopes.

THE LORD BROUGHAM TELESCOPE. Lord Brougham thought so highly of this Telescope that he gave G. R. & Co. permission to call it as above. It will distinguish the time by a church clock five miles and a flag staff ten miles, landscapes thirty miles off, and will define the Satellites of Jupiter and Phases of Venus, &c. This extraordinary, cheap and powerful Glass is of the best make and possesses Achromatic Lenses, and is equal to a Telescope that costs £5. Price 7s. 6d. each. For about 25 other varieties ranging in price up to 84s., see Catalogue which contains full Description of the above.

THE NEW MICROSCOPE. This highly finished Instrument is warranted to show the Animalculæ in water, Eels in paste, &c., magnifying some hundreds of times; it is mounted on a Brass Stand and has a compound body with Achromatic Lenses, Test Objects, Forceps, and Spare Glasses for mounting objects, &c. In a polished Mahogany Case, complete, price 7s. 6d. each. For about 20 other varieties ranging in prices to 63s.

See Catalogue, which contains full description of the above.

G. R. & Co. have published a Catalogue of 112 pages, Illustrated with 14 full paged Engravings of Steam Engines, 8 Lithographed Drawings, beautifully printed in colours, of Screw and Paddle Steamers and Sailing Yachts, and about 20 Views of Magic Lanterns and Slides, describing upwards of 1500 varieties of Slides, embracing every subject; also full particulars of all the above named, and many other articles; with numerous TESTIMONIALS. Sent post-free to any part of the world on application.

N.B.—The Telescopes can be sent by post at a charge of from 1s. 6d. to 2s. 6d. extra. All goods securely packed in strong wood cases for which no charge is made and forwarded by cheapest and most expeditious route to any part of the world. (In cases where Freight must be paid in England the amount for same must be included in the remittance.)

Remittances must in all cases accompany orders and may be made by Bankers' Drafts (on London) payable at sight, or Post Office Order, or Coin in Registered Letter.

*** A Catalogue lies at the Office of this paper for inspection and from which orders may be sent to save time.

8de 2860 13th June, 1868.

NETHERLANDS INDIAN MARINE AND FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY OF BATAVIA.

THE Undersigned having been appointed Agents for the Company in China, are prepared to grant Insurance on ORDINARY MARINE RISKS to Europe, United States, India, the Straits, Java, or the Colonies, at the Rates of Premium current with the Local Offices. *Policies payable in* London, Hongkong, Singapore, Penang, and Batavia.

TURNER & Co.

tf Shanghai, 13th February, 1867.

THE LANCASHIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

THE undersigned are prepared to grant POLICIES OF INSURANCE on any one Building with its contents to the extent of £5,000.

W. R. ADAMSON & Co.

tf 618 Shanghai, 10th July, 1865.

No. 1.

BRYANT & MAY, LONDON, E.

LUCIFER MATCHES.

BRYANT & MAY'S VICTORIA MATCHES,

WITHOUT SMELL,
Warranted for all Climates.
Are the Best CHEAP Matches ever offered.
Packed in Strong, Compact Tin-lined Cases.

BRYANT & MAY,
LONDON, E.

15fe o-a-m 1941 February 15th, 1868.

INSURANCES.

THE
North-China Insurance Company.

(Established 1st January, 1863.)

Capital, Tls. 1,500,000, in 1,500 Shares, for Taels 1,000 each.

PAID UP CAPITAL TAELS 300,000, OR TAELS 200 PER SHARE.

Provisional Committee.

W. J. BRYANS, Esq., *Chairman.*
(Messrs. Turner and Co.)
F. H. BELL, Esq.
(Messrs. W. R. Adamson and Co.)
A. MICHIE, Esq.
(Messrs. Chapman, King and Co.)
E. H. LAVERS, Esq.
(Messrs. Gilman and Co.)
F. PORTER, Esq.
(Messrs. Gibb. Livingston and Co.)
Directors of the Company, 1866-8.

AT a General Meeting held on Tuesday, the 12th day of May, 1868, the following Resolutions were passed, relative to the continuance of the Company for a further period of three years from the 1st January 1869; and Notice is hereby given that applications for Shares in the annexed Form, will be received at the Offices of the Company until 31st October, 1868.

Applications for Shares from Persons not resident in Shanghai, must be accompanied by a Power of Attorney to their Agents to sign the Deed of Settlement on their behalf and generally to represent them in all matters connected with the Company.

In accordance with the Resolution passed at the meeting of 18th November 1867, a separate Office of the Company will be opened in London, on 1st January, 1869.

By orders of the Court of Directors.

JOHN S. MACKINTOSH,
Secretary.

Shanghai, 15th May, 1868.

FORM OF APPLICATION FOR SHARES.

No.

To the Provisional Committee of the NORTH-CHINA INSURANCE COMPANY.

GENTLEMEN,

hereby request that you will allot to Shares in the above Company, and agree to accept such Shares or any less number you may allot to ; and agree to pay the first call of Tls. 200 per Share, and all subsequent calls, and to subscribe the Deed of Settlement whenever required to do so.

Gentlemen,
Your obedient Servant,
.....

Printed Forms of Application for Shares can be obtained at the Office of the Company.

RESOLUTIONS REFERRED TO ABOVE.

Res. I.—That a company to be called the "North-China Insurance Company" shall be formed for a further period of three years, from 1st Jany. 1869 to 31st Decr. 1871.

Res. II.—That the Directors for the time being of the present Company be appointed to act as a Provisional Committee to organise the new Company.

Res. III.—That this meeting recommends that the Provisional Committee should adopt as the basis of the new Company that the Capital should be 1,500,000 in 1,500 shares of Tls. 1,000 each; Paid up Capital Tls. 300,000 or Tls. 200 per share, and that the Committee be authorised to issue a prospectus inviting applications for shares and to proceed with the allotment.

31oc (c a.)

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ADVERTISEMENT.

NOTICE.—The interest and responsibility of Mr. William Neilson in our firm, ceased on the 30th June last.

OLYPHANT & Co.

10de 10 Shanghai 11th Sept., 1868.

Miscellaneous Intelligence.

BIRTH.

Ningpo, Sept. 8th, the wife of J. F. Price, Esq., of a daughter.

DEATHS.

At the General Hospital, Sept., 6th. 1868, Mr. Allen Robertson, of Paisley, Scotland, a Yangtsze Pilot,

At the General Hospital, Shanghai, on the 7th instant, Fred. Schroder, a native of Hamburg, aged 33 years.

LATEST DATES

England..(tel.)..	Aug. 18	Hankow,.....	Sept. 6
Hongkong,.....	Sept. 3	Nagasaki,.....	„ 1
Foochow.....	„ 5	Yokohama,.....	„ 5
Tientsin,.....	„ 4	Osaka	„ 18

Latest dates in England, from China,—

Hongkong,.....	May 14	Received via Marseilles	
Shanghai,.....	„ 8	July 4th.	

PASSENGERS.

Arrived.—Per "Costa Rica." from Yokohama—H.E., J. Ross Browne, (U. S. Minister to China), Mrs. Browne and 2 children, Miss Mary Browne, Miss Maria Browne, Mrs. E. Deseret, Mr. & Mrs. Spencer C. Browne, and child, Mr. & Mrs. J. F. Twombly, Hon. D. D. Poston, Revd. T. W. Thomson, Baron F. Von Richthofer, Messrs. J. B. Walker, W. F. Milton, Candlish, Saunders, J. Wilson, M. Georard, R. W. M. Bird, A. H. Anderson, L. D. Dalymple, W. J. Shaw, Haggart, Chas. Ryley, F. Grant, J. Palmer, Jr., and F. Cox. Per "Yuen-tsze-fei," from Tientsin—Mr. & Mrs. Walters, and 97 Chinese. Per "Hiendo," from Hankow,—Messrs. Holberton, Krauss, and Wylie; from Kiukiang, Mr. Cable; from Chinkiang, Capt. Sands. Per "Cadiz" from Yokohama,—Messrs. Robinson, McKinnon, Gaymens, and Tootal. Cargo—903 Bales Silk.

The publication of the *North-China Herald* commenced at 5 P.M.

The North-China Herald.

IMPARTIAL, NOT NEUTRAL.

SHANGHAI, FRIDAY, SEPT. 11, 1868.

For a religion professedly of peace, Christianity causes a great deal of strife. It has caused as much war, and more persecution and social discord, in Europe, than any other motive—not even excepting politics. And now it is tending to excite the East as it has excited the West. We have published several lengthy articles, of late, on the Yangchow outbreak, and we have reprinted from Japanese papers various native documents condemnatory of Christian converts in that country. In China, however, the action is taken by the people—although, we believe, at official instigation. In Japan, the Government persecutes openly. Remonstrance having failed, expatriation is being tried there. If this fail to recall the converts from their error, severe punishment will be resorted to. As in 1622, the neighborhood of Nagasaki is again the scene of trouble. "The number of followers of the Christian doctrine has, lately, considerably augmented" there, in the words of the edict; and remonstrance having been tried in vain, "after mature consideration it has been ordered by the highest authority that its followers be taken into custody," deported from their homes and distributed proportionally among the various chief daimios. They are to be allowed no intercourse with the inhabitants of the places to which they are consigned, and are to be used to "clear land for lime-pits, or in the gold and coal mines." Those to whom they are consigned are to instruct them leniently and humanely in what is right, and to do their best to again make good men of them. But if they do not repent after this opportunity, they will be severely punished without any mercy. The presence of foreigners is probably a reason why these comparatively mild measures have been taken, instead of the more violent ones of 250 years ago, which attach historical interest to the names of Simabarra and Papenberg, and have left a blot on the history of Holland. Certainly, the evil is now less widespread. Either the people are less impressionable, or the missionaries of the present day have less persuasive power than the followers of Francis Xavier; for the condemned are now counted only by hundreds instead of thousands. Possibly for this reason, less sweeping measures may be thought sufficient.

The question what causes this intense hatred of Christianity, is interesting. Some ascribe it to political jealousy of the influence exercised by the foreign missionaries over their converts. And the fact that Government is, in Japan, the author of the movement, may lend colour to the assertion. The massacre of Simabarra undoubtedly sprang from Tycosama's jealousy of this influence. And it is remarkable that it took place during the absence of a Japanese mission to the Court of Gregory XI. This massacre was unquestionably directed against foreigners and foreign influence, rather than against Christianity. And if we may judge by an official document about the present movement, no other motive can be ascribed now. The writer has evidently very crude notions of the religion itself. The whole drift of his argument is that it upsets the established creeds, and that the new one is damnable in virtue of its foreign origin. The writer quotes a letter expressing grave apprehension at the spread of the new doctrine, and adds that if this continue "Japanese will become enemies of their own country for the sake of foreigners." His objections to the doctrine itself may be classed in the same category with those against missionaries put forth by the literati at Yang-chow. He quotes one instance where "at Uracami, near Nagasaki, very lately under the name of conventicles, men and women met secretly in the depth of the night, which is abominable lechery." Our eighth commandment enjoins on us not to steal; but we "seize on other countries and make them subject to our own. Is not this flagrant robbery"? There are plenty of common people, too, who "under the pretence of worshipping God, dance and sing drunken songs and forget the principles of the social relations." One more quotation and we have done; but it seems to us that this expresses a much more genuine objection than any of the preceding, to missionary teaching. Christians "look upon Prince, Father and Mother as nurses who merely nourish us; and say that, if we worship our ancestors, we shall be hated by the Lord of Heaven. This is treating prince and father with contempt, and entirely disregarding the natural relations of prince and vassal, father and child, which is a great evil to the state." We are convinced that missionaries commit no greater error than in condemning violently, as they do, the "worship of ancestors"—as it has become usual to term this famous practice of expressing reverence and respect for the dead. We do not believe it is a worship. But it is, at any rate, the only religious principle which has laid hold on the feelings of the Chinese people. And to condemn it as idolatrous and impious, is to excite the rancour which wise teachers would do all in their power to avoid.

Summary of News.

The English mail arrived on the 30th August and the French mail on the 1st inst., with the same dates (17th July) from England. Telegrams to the 13th August have been received *viâ* Kiachta. The *Costa Rica* with the San Francisco mail, arrived on the 5th. The homeward mail for Europe leaves to-morrow in the *Sunda*. Arrivals.—*Crest of the Wave*, Shields; *Lauderdale*, London; *Ajax* (str.) Liverpool, *Ocean Empress*, and *Lord Raglan*, Cardiff; *Unkle Brassig*, Hamburg; *Etha Rickmers*, New York; *Ornate* and *Queen's Lord*, Newcastle, N.S.W. Departures.—*Pegasus*, *Valdivia*, *Janet Ferguson*, *Prudhoe*, *Georges*, *Atma* and *Juanpore*, London; *Asphodel*, New York; *Top-Gallant*, San Francisco.

Matters connected with the Treaty have been again exciting public attention; the text of a new American Treaty with China concluded by Mr. Burlingame, and a translation of Tsen-kwo-fan's memorial on the approaching revision, having been both under discussion. A reprint of each will be found elsewhere.

The new American Envoy to Peking, the Hon. J. Ross Browne, arrived on Saturday, by the *Costa Rica*. We have to acknowledge the courteous gift of a copy of that gentleman's "Report on the Mineral resources of the states and territories west of the Rocky mountains." That part of the work which relates to the gold districts of California is specially interesting, now that we are looking forward to the possible opening of gold fields at Chefoo. As we have already remarked, the arrival at the present juncture of a Minister so deeply interested in mining, is highly satisfactory. Notwithstanding Article IX of the new treaty, we hope Mr. Browne will not omit to press forward an innovation to which Tsen-kwo-fan has already given his high assent.

Matters connected with the Yang-chow outrage continue to excite much attention. Letters describing the process of events will be found on another page. H. B. M. Consul went up to that city in company, we believe, with a delegate from the Viceroy, to enquire into the case. We have been since informed officially that Mr. Medhurst returned to Chinkeang on September 9th, having obtained entirely the object of his mission. He left the next morning with the Prefect of Yang-chow to visit Tseng-kuo-fan at Nanking. A disturbance was got up, under the auspices of the Tartar General, at Chinkiang. The Taotai's Yamen was violated, and an attack on the foreign settlement threatened. But no actual harm was done in either case. We entertain a strong suspicion that the row at Chinkeang was got up by the mandarins as a sot of moral support to their brethren at Yangchow. Yangchow, however, does not seem to be the only place where an objection to missionaries is manifested. A correspondent, writing lately from one of the Formosan ports, says:—"The people about here cause the missionaries a great deal of trouble, what with pulling down their chapels and persecuting the native converts." The *Recorder* states that H.I.M. gun-boat *Scorpion* has gone to Takow, to afford foreigners the protection of its presence; for the petty mandarins had excited so much ill-will against the latter that it was becoming dangerous to leave the immediate neighbourhood of the settlement.

The abolition of the chain gang system has been blamed. The system was good; and the cost very trifling. Indeed a correspondent points out that the 60 *cash* a day which the Municipal Council claimed from the Taotai, as the difference between the worth of the labour and the cost of maintenance of each individual, should actually more than cover the entire outlay on each. The Chinese authorities would not expend 50 *cash* a day per man.

It is worthy of note that, in the Taotai's despatch about the hard labour prisoners, the Mixed Court magistrate is still called a Wei-yuen. He has not been actually appointed to the office of Tung-che, though he acts more independently than before.

The Amateur Dramatic Corps have held a meeting, at which the old Committee were re-elected. The accounts showed a credit balance of $10. A proposal is, we believe, on foot, that the Club should be re-organised on the same basis as the Philharmonic Society—that is, depending on subscription and avoiding cash payments for admission to each performance.

The autumn regatta promises to be extremely good this year. Besides the eight oar international race, which is likely to come off in spite of all difficulties, there is to be an international four-oar race for which English, Scotch, American, German and Cosmopolitan crews are already promised.

The Cricket Club begin the season to-morrow, with the match "eleven v. twenty-two." As several new and promising players will probably play with the latter, a good match is anticipated, altho' we think the eleven are sure to be overmatched.

We hear that a memorial window to the late Mr. Fitzroy is to be presented to the church by the members of the Customs service who served under him. The funds had been previously subscribed with a view to give him a testimonial, but have now been appropriately diverted to the object we mention.

Exploration in the gold districts is continued, with fair success. Auriferous sand is said to have been found very near Chefoo. A good specimen of auriferous quartz has been brought from Kinsan. Experiments in digging are being made. A correspondent sends us the following under date of the 5th instant. Gold has been found east of "Look-out" mountain, and some Frenchmen and others have gone down to the new place. There are twenty-three men now at work. The French are mining in earnest, having with them a regular mule train with all the material for work. The mandarins have quite ceased from troubling, and the coast is clear.

We have received from a Chinese source the following particulars of the late rebel slaughter in Shantung.—"The waters of the Yellow river having inundated the country to a depth of six feet,—the Imperialists being encamped on high land, the Nienfei on low,—the former took advantage of their position to hem the latter in; and the gunboats advanced to the attack. Many hundreds of Nienfei were drowned and others captured; but whether the whole body were annihilated is not known for certain, though the authorities here say they were. Of course as soon as the rice crops are finished, the rebellion will be rampant again."

We extract from the *Hiogo News* an interesting native account of the progress of Christianity near Nagasaki, and of the measures to suppress it which resulted, lately, in the deportation of a number of families from that port.

Every one at Hiogo and Osaka seems intent on the approaching sale of land in the foreign settlement. Complaints are still made of Custom House eccentricities. H. I. M. steam ram *Belliqueuse* had arrived.

The hold of the new Government on Yokohama seems by no means certain, and the prospect of a speedy restoration of peace seems more remote than ever. The Northern party are very strong on their own ground, and have set up a rival Mikado. The result of the Prussian Minister's difficulty about the insult offered to him through his horse boy, is that the daimio by whose followers the latter was interfered with, expressed his regret. No punishment is spoken of. The *Albion* has returned from Nee-gata after a pleasant trip. That place is held by the northern party, but is daily expecting to be attacked by the Imperialists.

The Hongkong *Daily Press* comments favourably on Mr. Burlingame's New York speech. It allows that he has pictured China in too glowing colours; but says justly that allowance must be made for his position as Ambassador from China to people whose sympathies he desires to enlist. We are glad to see that the new Governor of Macao has undertaken the Herculean task of purifying the Macao Coolie trade, and endeavoring to replace the present system by free emigration. H. B. M. gunboats *Algerine* and *Bouncer* have been for a cruise after pirates; and have captured and destroyed several armed junks. They encountered a severe typhoon. The *China Mail* also gives an interesting account of a cruise by the Chinese gunboat *Tien-pe*, after the mutineers of the Italian ship *Thérèse* which lately put back to Hongkong.

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Editorial Selections.

THE NEW AMERICAN TREATY WITH CHINA.

A CAREFUL perusal of the new American Treaty confirms the impression which we received from a cursory glance at it. We must confess that its *raison d'etre* is a mystery to us. Diplomacy, though not classed with necromancy and witchcraft, is practically an occult science; so, of course, sentences of magic power, clauses of vast and undiscovered application may be imbedded in the pompous and resounding lines of ambassadorial verbiage. Still, the document in question seems to us to repeat what we all knew, in language with which we were equally familiar. Certain paragraphs may however be worthy of notice.

The first article, after stating that the Emperor, in making concessions to the citizens or subjects of foreign powers, has by no means relinquished his right of eminent domain, agrees that no concession or grant shall be construed to give to any power or party which may be at war with the United States, the right to attack the citizens of the United States in China; "and the United States for themselves, hereby agree to abstain from offensively attacking the citizens or subjects of any power or party or their property, with which they may be at war, on any such tract of land or waters of the said Empire." The prominence of the word party in this connection seems to us not without importance. The word Power refers clearly to Governments like those of China, France, Great Britain. If a war arose between France and America, the United States men-of-war are prohibited from attacking French gun-boats on the Yang-tsze. If a war arose between Great Britain and America, the residents at Hong-que are prohibited from pouring over the Soochow Bridge and garnishing the Municipal Council's lamp-posts with the bodies of the English Councillors. All this is fair enough, but the question is complicated by the introduction of the word "party", and we cannot help dreading that this word may, at some future time, be used for purposes of evasion or at least to complicate matters which previously seemed settled. The latter portion of the article is connected logically with the first paragraph, for the sentences that intervene between the introduction and the final clause really divert the reader's attention from the gist of the matter. Here the doctrine is reasserted that settlements are not "concessions"; and this, all residents in Shanghai will recollect, was clearly insisted on in the Edan correspondence some years ago, and fully recognised about the same time, by the late Sir Frederick Bruce. The second article, which states that His Majesty the Emperor of China agrees "that any privilege or immunity in respect to trade or navigation within the Chinese dominions, which may not have been stipulated for by treaty, shall be subjected to the discretion of the Chinese Government and may be regulated by it accordingly but not in a manner or spirit incompatible with the Treaty stipulations of the parties," really amounts to nothing, as it leaves the question of interference as wide open as it has hitherto been. The "manner or spirit" is a vague expression not easy to grasp and define. Rival powers have seldom agreed as to the exact interpretation which these and similar words can be made to bear.

Article III does not seem to us likely to affect the relations of the United States and China, materially. The Emperor has secured for himself power to appoint Consuls at the ports of the great Republic; but he is not likely, we apprehend, immediately to avail himself of the privilege. The opening of the fourth article, which commences by a reference to a clause in the Treaty of 1858, stipulating for the exemption from persecution of Christian citizens of the United States, goes on to claim like immunities for American infidels. It probably contemplates the possibility of Mormon settlers in China, and looks forward to the time when their persons and property may require protection. It is hardly necessary to add a passage in this new Treaty guarding "cemeteries for sepulture of the dead" (we never yet heard of a cemetery for the sepulture of the living), as the 12th article of the former treaty states expressly that the desecration of such burial grounds, "by natives of China, will be severely punished according to law."

The fifth article is in the main a logical passage, as the protection of Chinese from forced removal to other countries is an act of plain justice. Free and voluntary consent are very properly required before a Chinaman can be taken to America or an American citizen to China. But, inasmuch as kidnapping by violence on either side is in the last degree unlikely, this clause, like all the rest, seems simply inoperative. Whatever may be the iniquities perpetrated under the name of emigration, at Macao, there is no question about passengers by the Pacific Mail Company's vessels going to San Francisco of their own free will. And the idea of Chinamen kidnapping Americans for importation into China, is simply ludicrous. Still, as we said before, the principle is good, if trite; and its expression on paper may not be useless if only as a protest against the iniquities winked at in Macao.

We have made a few running comments, thus far, on the first five articles of the new treaty. The sixth, we may pass by just now, as it is simply a repetition, in other words, of the "favoured nation" clause in the old treaty. Passing therefore to Article VII, we find the United States and the Emperor of China agreeing that a unity of money and a unity of weights and measures would promote the unity of civilization towards which they perceive a favourable tendency; and agreeing, accordingly, to use their influence and efforts to attain this object. This engagement has two sides —a sublime one and a ridiculous one. It is, of course, inspired by the movement which is taking place in Europe, having this assimilation of coins and measures for its object—a useful object without question, however difficult of attainment. But to find China, of all countries in the world—China which has actually no currency worthy the name—agreeing to use its influence towards the assimilation of the currency of the world, is too amusing. Certainly, no country in the world more urgently needs a reform in its currency; but neither does any country seem less ready to adopt one or less fitted to suggest one. If the object of the article were to commit China to a promise in this direction, that object was certainly praiseworthy, but the combined vagueness and assumption of the wording will tend, we fear, to destroy faith in its fulfilment. We repeat, the representative of debased copper *cash* assuming a voice at a Council of Financial Economists is too amusing. But if this article is unreal, what shall we say of the next. "The United States freely agree that Chinese subjects shall, without hindrance on account of their nationality or religion, be admitted to all schools, colleges, and other public educational institutions, without being subject to any religious or political test." And supposing no such article as this had ever been penned, would the United States have opposed the admission of all the Chinese youth who wished to enter any school or college throughout their territory. Mr. Seward can surely not have desired to take credit for an apparent concession, and so to make political capital. Little as the Chinese may know of Western custom, they can learn from the first comer that no restriction such as Article IX of their new treaty purports to remove, has been ever dreamed of in America. No check other than the annual cost of schooling, exists on the admission of Chinese students into every school they may choose to enter. And no other check would, we are sure, have been attempted by the Chinese Government in China, within the very limited scope the Article affects. Missionary schools already exist for the instruction of Chinese at several treaty ports; and no interference with them has been thought of. It may be, indeed, that they are of so little importance as to escape notice. But we can hardly imagine that an attempt to close either one would have been allowed by the U. S. Consul to pass. The only remedy would have lain, as it will still lie, in preventing Chinese from attending,—if the Peking Government disapproves of their acquiring western knowledge; but certainly not in attempting to close a school.

By Article IX., the United States agree to leave the onus of advocating progress, to other powers. If the object of Mr. Burlingame's mission really were to defer revision of the treaty, to relieve Chinese from the pressing wish of foreigners that railways and other scientific improvements should be introduced, he has succeeded in his first essay. Mr Seward will not press. To France and England is left the disgrace of urging forward measures which experience has proved to be a source of wealth and vigour to every western nation. America, or rather the present wonderful treaty, disclaims any such right or intention. How far that treaty expresses the wish of United States subjects interested in China, is another question. Neither they, probably, nor any other right-minded men wish railways introduced by that process of strangulation which Mr. Burlingame deprecated in his famous New York speech. But every friend of progress—and of China—does wish that every means short of actual force should be adopted to bring about the improvement of her communications and the consequent development of her commerce. We have lately heard a suggestion that a railway along the bank of the Grand Canal northward from Chinkiang, would be a most favourable essay. There is a level embankment already existing, in the shape of a bund made to confine the waters. This embankment is decaying, and the people are in fear of its giving way and of a consequent flood. Its repair and the cost of rails and packing would be the only charge on a railway Company; while the repairs are essential to the safety of the surrounding country, but are neglected by the Government. We would ask, which policy is the more friendly—that which should press forward such a railway, or that which would let the embankment fall to ruin rather than intervene. Of course this is an exceptional case, but it is a case in point. If urged forward to-morrow, it would be refused by the Authorities, on the same ground as any other, in the avowed interests of the people. The People would probably incur all risk from competition in carriage, to be secured from the effects a flood. It is true the United States promise to recommend Engineers whenever the Emperor shall desire their aid. But was this promise necessary to the procuring of skilled service? Could not Chinese have obtained the professional aid of any Engineer in America or in the World, by intimating a wish for their services and a willingness to remunerate these?

PEKING.

SOME of the concessions which are from time to time demanded by Foreigners from the Chinese are unquestionably foolish; while others are remarkable for the moderation and self restraint which distinguish them. It has, indeed, often astonished us that certain privileges and immunities should never have been sought for by European nations at the hands of the arrogant and exclusive Celestials. Though what they have asked has often been foolish, what they have refrained from asking is positively amazing.

First and foremost amongst the demands which the two great European nations might have been expected to make, is the demand for the admission of their Envoys to the Imperial Presence. Though large settlements of Foreigners exist at the most frequented ports of the Empire, though the Dynasty at present on the throne has been upheld by British, French and American hands, though foreign armies have entered Peking and exacted tardy vengeance for barbarian perfidy, the magic ring of etiquette which surrounds the Sovereign has not yet been forced. No foreigner has entered the presence of the feeble boy whose sway extends over 400,000,000 of human beings. Every now and then hints are suffered to drop as to the daily life of the imperial puppet. He is not, if rumour be true, suffered to pass his time in languor or sloth. Such a training as Tartar traditions allow, is freely given to the future ruler. Though he has lighted on days as ominous as those of Alaric, the prince is receiving an education which will fit him to play a nobler part than that of Honorius. He rises before day. He passes a certain number of hours in study, a certain number of hours in manly exercises, specially in learning to draw the bow; and for a stated time in each day he honours the Council Chamber with his august presence. His existence is one of inexorable routine, and must be trying beyond measure to a youth of an animated disposition; but it is the role which has been assigned for centuries to an Emperor in his minority, and no joint of the cumbrous panoply of etiquette may be loosened, though the weight of the heavy harness stifle the soul's breath of the wearer. One trait of character has been accidentally disclosed, which teaches a valuable lesson and has a dash of pathos in it rarely perceptible in Chinese polity. The stories he has heard in childhood have of course pictured in glowing tints the splendours of the ancient palace of Yuen-ming-yuen. The delightful parks, the hall of audience on its granite platform, the rooms with quaintly painted and gilded ceilings, have all been described over and over again in the hearing of the descendent of Kanghi, Yung-ching, and Kien-lung. He now as is natural desires an introduction to these ravishing scenes. As he grows older he waxes more impatient, and the ingenuity of his attendants is taxed to the uttermost to invent excuses and justify procrastinations. No one has ever dared to tell the truth, and to say that the barbarian invaders have laid the glory of his capital in the dust. What will be the effect of the discovery of the truth, it is not difficult to guess; for, of course, before many years are over, the eyes of the deluded and sceptred prisoner must be opened. Before long he will be called to the throne, and it is surely the duty of the friends of China to place themselves in direct communication with the head of affairs. The diplomatists should not allow the barriers which surround the throne to separate the governor and the governed. They should refuse to permit king and people to misunderstand each other any longer. A great opportunity was lost when the Chinese Envoy, Mr. Burlingame, accepted his important post. In our judgment that gentleman should have made it a *sine qua non* that an interview with His Imperial Majesty should be accorded to him. As a servant of the Chinese Government, he had a full title to such an honor; and he would have done China and every country to which he was accredited infinite service by insisting on his rights. This would have been the first step in the policy of mutual comprehension. Officials of low rank like Pin are allowed to come into the presence of the Sovereigns of France and Great Britain; surely then a like privilege should be accorded to the Ministers Plenipotentiary and envoys extraordinary who represent the Courts of the Tuilleries and St. James

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at Peking. An opportunity for such a demand is close at hand. No less an authority than Tsen-kwo-fan advises its concession. And in the interests of the Royalty and people of China as well as of Foreign states, it should be made and persisted in.

THE SUPREME COURT.

As our contemporary reminded us the other day, it is now three years since the Supreme Court of China and Japan was established. The vague and indefinite apprehensions which assailed certain sections of the community when its institution was first broached, have passed away. It is now an organized power amongst us, and we cannot help thinking that it is not altogether useless to sum up, in a general outline, the year's work. It is satisfactory to notice that the mass of Bankruptcy cases, which disfigured and enriched the Court in its early days, has diminished. One unfortunate case connected with a large and important firm at Hankow, occupied attention for a long time, and brought into contact Consular administration of the old school and the newest conditions of professional experience. The subject was so widely ventilated at the time, that we need only refer, in general terms, to the case of Mackellar & Co.

Amongst the criminal cases, the attempts of Woodward *alias* Drummond to obtain goods under false pretences excited transient attention, from the strange and fantastic circumstances of the offender's capture. A very different case—that of the Queen v. George Clark—who was charged with "Piracy, Robbery with violence, and Robbery" ended in a sentence of three years' penal servitude; and lately a murderous act of violence has received a mitigated punishment, owing to the great provocation offered to the man Hart. Amongst the summary cases, there has scarcely been one which deserves comment in the daily papers, much less any second notice in an annual summary. The strange mania which possessed the community a few months ago to bring libel actions against each other has happily, like other fevers, died out at last. Recently, we seemed to be on the eve of a cheerful state of society. The Goddess of Discord flung not one, but a lap-full of apples into our midst. Judah vexed Ephraim, and Ephraim vexed Judah. Barrister rose against Barrister, and Editor against Editor. In such a state of conflict the value of the Supreme Court was recognised. It is true, "Philistines" might assert that, had the court never existed, the squables would have been adjusted in half an hour; but this is of course an argument that no rightly disposed minds would allege. On a great occasion the Bench was worthy of itself; and the vein of subdued irony in which the judgment in the great libel cases was couched, expressed with faithfulness the general sentiments of the community, and raised the character of the Representatives of Law to a high pitch of temporary popularity. In more serious matters, the Court has really had an easy time of it. The case of special interest to merchants during the year, has probably been that in which a Russian firm claimed certain moneys from Messrs. Jardine, Matheson and Co., on account of damage done to cargo by shipment in improper juxtaposition to certain vessels containing oil in the steamer *Glengyle*. The decision was one which will, perhaps, be recorded as a precedent; but as we commented on it at length when it was given, we need not again do more than refer to it.

Thus pleasantly has the year passed by in the halls of Themis; and as an individual who has plenty of leisure time, and a large command of money, is almost always certain to begin dabbling in bricks and mortar, so the Supreme Court is employing its dignified repose in pulling down its barns and building greater. The modest structure which sufficed, we must confess imperfectly, for the purposes of justice in the old days, is quite insufficient for the present *regime*; and a large outlay of public money is contemplated to supply an edifice worthy of the majesty of English law. We are always friendly to a liberal expenditure in furnishing foreign officials with any "environment" which may add to their importance in the eyes of the natives. It is, we are assured, a mistaken policy which induces any Government to administer its functions through ill-paid, ill-housed officials; but, as we have previously stated, we consider that a sum so large as that about to be laid out on a Supreme Court, should have secured us the direction of an architect of large experience and famous name. We hope for the best, but we cannot help confessing that, as the tribunal under its present constitution is avowedly an experiment, large outlay might have been deferred; and had such outlay been resolved upon, it might have been placed in such hands as would secure us a building likely to do honour to the settlement.

TIENTSIN.

In the Peking Gazette of the 20th instant, an Imperial edict appears, promulgating the news that the Imperial forces in the province of Chihle, had put down the rebels existing in this province for several months past, the Imperial forces becoming masters of the country lately occupied by the rebels, on the 16th instant. Le-hung-chang, (known in the south to foreigners as Le Footae) and Ying-han Governor of Anhwuy and in command of forces in this province, memorialize the Throne that the Imperial armies in Chihle had attacked and fought the rebel forces from the 8th instant to the 16th instant, during which period numbers of the rebel leaders, including Chang-kwie-urh, the son of the head rebel chief Chang-tsung-yu had been killed, and from 3,000 to 4,000 of their old rebel followers (meaning I suppose "long haired men") had been destroyed; that Chang-tsung-yu the chief of the rebels had destroyed himself by drowning. His Majesty (meaning the Empress dowager) has commanded Le-hung-chang to search for the corpse of Chang-tsung-yu and find it, to make sure that he actually has destroyed himself, and that he has not escaped to some other part of the country. His Majesty has commanded Le-hung-chang to again wear the Yellow Jacket, and has also bestowed on him his former honors held before he was lately degraded. His Majesty has also bestowed on several other high commanders the honors they held before being lately degraded; and His Majesty states that when order has been restored to the whole province he will bestow further honors and make promotions as a reward for the gallant services against the rebels.

Last evening the mandarins in the Tientsin Yamens received private letters from Peking, acquainting them that the Peking Government had issued commands promoting his Excellency Chung-how—the superintendent of the foreign trade of the Three Northern ports, vice president of the Board of War, and controller of ammunitions of war and stores for the Northern armies etc., etc., etc.,—to be Vice-Guardian of the young Emperor during his minority, elevating him to the first rank of Mandarin, and granting him the privilege of wearing the double-eyed peacock's feather. He will, notwithstanding these honors, still remain at Tientsin in charge of the foreign affairs at the Three Northern ports.

Late on the evening of the 28th instant, the United States war vessel "*Manmee*" Captain Cushing, anchored off the settlement; and we understand that it is the intention of Captain Cushing to remain at this station for some months. Admiral Rowen, the United States Naval Commander-in-chief, is looked for soon on a visit to this port and Peking. We must candidly own that the American navy is now giving its full share of protection to this port. A Russian man-of-war is expected daily, and we understand she will lie here during the winter, as the British gun-boat "*Dove*" did last winter, to render protection to the residents during the closed season. The southern junks are beginning to collect at the Kokoo anchorage; but up to the present moment they have given no trouble to foreign vessels when coming up or going down this river, as they were in the habit of doing last year. Owing to the excellent regulations made by the Customs authorities this year, I do not fear any interruption to the foreign craft this season.

The millet crops are being gathered in spots where the soil is good, and the yield is deemed very large. All the crops are looking very promising, and every thing tends to lead us to expect that we shall see a harvest above the average of the late past years.

* * * *

31st August, 1868.

CHINKIANG.

Since last addressing you, affairs have taken a rather serious and complicated turn here. The disturbances at Yang-chow have been followed by riots in the native city of Chinkiang, and the *literati* are again assuming the old tone, of defiance and intolerance, which used to characterise them previous to the war of 1857. Under their direction, the mob of Yang-chow have been complimented on their recent triumph over the foreign missionaries; congratulatory messages and placards have been freely circulated through the city, and rewards have been promised to the popular leaders. Not content with this, however, they have now further decided that the foreigners shall on no account be permitted to return to the city; if they present themselves at the gates they are not to be allowed to enter, but should they by any chance get inside the city walls they are to be instantly set upon and killed. No mercy is to be shown them; the rights of the people must be maintained at any expense, and if only a few of the missionaries are killed, others will fear to follow them.

Such is the present state of affairs at Yangchow! It is a pleasant commentary on the recent rodomontade of Mr. Burlingame at New York; verily this people are a "polite and hospitable people"; they are longing to join the community of the nations, and are anxious for a seat at the "Council Board." "They do not wait to to be approached"—to quote further from Mr. Burlingame's brilliant oration, "but they extend their hands to us" inviting our merchants and missionaries to come. To the former they say, "we will help you" to strike off the the shackles from trade, and to the the latter, come, "plant the shining cross on every hill and on every valley, for we are hospitable to fair argument!"

The natives here say that the city authorities have really no power at Yang-chow, that the head men of the *literati* are far more influential than they are and pay not the least attention to their edicts. These literary agitators are all retired mandarins,—not one of them having held a lower rank than that of Taotai. In their hands the mob is a blind and reckless rabble, ready to commit any atrocity, or any act of silly vengeance which they may suggest. They are known to have considerable influence, both with the provincial authorities and at the capital, and it is generally felt that acts committed at their suggestion are almost certain to pass unpunished. It is this feeling of immunity from punishment that makes the populace such a powerful engine in their hands; they have always sufficient weight in the Provincial Councils to ruin at any moment a Taotai or a Prefect who dared to act in opposition to their wishes; and the people knowing and feeling this, have more faith in them than in their natural leaders.

The names of the headmen who took the lead in the Yangchow outrage are well known, but the difficulty is, how to get at them. The Prefect, even if he wished it, dare not arrest them, and to hope to see them punished by the provincial authorities is utterly futile—unless indeed a very strong and very determined attitude is taken by H. M.'s representatives. Practically speaking, however, the most effectual way to settle the matter is, to insist upon the Prefect arresting them; and if he declares his inability to do so, to help him, with a file of marines and a gun-boat, and then take them prisoners to Nankin, and deliver them up to T'seng Quo-fan. In this way a lesson would be conveyed which these literary gentlemen would probably never forget. It would have more effect in quieting the country, and preventing similar outrages in future, than even the capture of a city. It would teach the Chinese that their literati can not instigate murderous attacks on foreigners and then laugh in their sleeves at us for our impotence and imbecility. It would prove to them that, if their own Government is unwilling or unable to punish such outrages on the laws of nations, we will not let them pass with impunity. We have to deal with a Government that is powerless to preserve the peace either on shore or on its coasts—we have taken one part of this duty completely on ourselves, and we certainly may help them to carry out the other.

What makes the attack on Mr. Taylor's party the more unjustifiable is the fact that, during his two months stay in Yang-chow, neither he nor any of his party ever once attempted to preach. They did not even pay a single visit except to the Prefect and Ch'e Hsien, whom they were obliged to see about the place of residence. The popular prejudices were therefore in no way interfered with, and under such circumstances we can only characterise the outrage as wanton in the extreme. Not a shadow of excuse can be offered in its palliation.

As usually happens to this blessed and and well governed country, the natives of Chinkiang have now taken it into their heads to ostracise the missionaries. They have been stimulated to this by the success gained at Yangchow; and on the night of the 1st instant a considerable mob, headed by a Tartar mandarin, surrounded the house of the unfortunate man who let his premises to Mr. Taylor; and, after taking him prisoner to the quarters of the Tartar, gave him a severe thrashing. Last night the riot was renewed, and the Yamen of the Taotai, who is said to be favorable to foreigners, was beseiged by several thousand people. The gates were shortly broken open and the rioters made their way through the Yamen, smashing doors, furniture and every thing they could lay hand on. One of the Secretaries of the Taotai was severely flogged but the mob abstained from offering personal violence to the Taotai himself. The Che-hsien, who happened to go to the Taotai's rescue, was pushed about a little; it would not be surprising, however, if he himself had been at the bottom of the whole affair. The gates of the city were shut when the disturbance began, and remained so until late this morning. The chief hostility was against the Taotai for treasonable friendliness to the missionaries, there was also a determination manifested to keep these latter outside the city, and to prevent them from eating children there, as they had been accused of doing at Yangchow.

Truly this is a pitiable and deplorable state of things, and, if it is not effectually put a stop to, must lead to very serious results. The people of this place are beginning to forget the lesson we gave them in 1842. They look upon our forbearance as weakness, and they are daily becoming more aggressive. It devolves upon us in the interests of peace to undeceive them.

Her Majesty's Consul, Mr. Medhurst, arrived here on Monday morning, and is now waiting the arrival of the "Rinaldo" to proceed to Yangchow. His presence has been already productive of a considerable amount of good, in settling some land matters inside the city of Chinkiang connected with Mr. Taylor's Mission.

3rd September, 1868.

The Yangchow affair is getting more serious. The excitement seems to have now spread to Chinkeang, where the people have threatened to attack the foreign settlement; while, as stated by the *Recorder* on Saturday, the literati who instigated the outrage at Yangchow, have had the effrontery to ask for rewards from Peking. It would be a pity that a misguided crowd should suffer. Otherwise, as the *Rinaldo* is on the spot, an attempt to carry out the threat of attacking the Consulate would perhaps be good for the foreign cause. The lesson it would entail would not be soon forgotten.

Our correspondent writes. "The settlement was somewhat disturbed on the 3rd by rumour that the city mob, headed by the Tartars, were going to attack the foreign settlement. These latter, it seems, have been recently spreading reports that the English have been going down the hill for the last few years and are an effete and powerless nation; that the present was therefore an excellent opportunity for them to avenge their defeat in 1842, and wipe out the stain of that disaster. No one was frightened. In fact some were rather pleased with the anticipated excitement. Being well armed, they felt pretty confident of being able to send the mob to the right about. Nothing, however, came of it; and it seems doubtful whether the mob really had any intention of making an attack. They may talk, but they know better than to attempt fighting.

A report was also in circulation that the French mission would be attacked. Both stories had probably the same foundation. In any case the *Le Breton* has just arrived from Kinkiang, and the *Rinaldo* will be here to-morrow. We shall see what the talk will come to, then. All this is important only as giving an indication of what our present forbearing policy in China is leading to. It can only result in inviting aggression, and finally bringing on another war if persevered in. It is satisfactory to find that Mr. Medhurst is very determined in the matter, and inclined to take decisive action.

September 5th.

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YOKOHAMA.

A correspondent writing on the 27th August, gives us the following particulars regarding the grounding of the *Great Republic*. "She left her moorings soon after noon yesterday. and took a good sweep round the shipping, unfortunately too near the Kanagawa shore and ran ashore where she still lies, although the *Costa Rica* has been tugging at her all day. Some 200 tons cargo were taken out of her, her boilers emptied etc., but so far of no avail. 600 more tons come out to-morrow, and if that dont float her, she will have to remain until Monday or Tuesday, when higher tides will rule. Lots of assistance was proffered by English, French and Portuguese men of war, immediately after her grounding, but refused in no very courteous manner. so little sympathy is felt in her mishap. The *Japan*, the last new vessel of this Company, came in yesterday morning. Her mails go to Shanghai per *Costa Rica*, and she is advertised for Hongkong to-morrow. I went over her to-day, she is a splendid piece of naval conveyance.

There is little doing here except that the Prussian Minister is demanding an apology from the Governor of Yokohama. The latter, or some one in his office, was going in procession down the main street yesterday, but some of the attendants on the Japanese official ordered the Betto or groom of the Prussian Minister to get down and go on his knees. The Minister objected to this, but his servant was dragged from the rumble. The Prussian further remonstrated, when the Japanese were about to draw, and His Excellency drove off. He has demanded a full apology, but I am afraid at present he will not get much by his motion. Had he a frigate here, a little shelling would do a world of good. The *Costa Rica* will take a lot of Shirtings for your market. Here 8.lb. 4 are quoted at $2.85. Some people prognosticate Tls. 2.50 in your market within a month. There is some six months' supply here for this place.

REVISION OF TREATIES.

Translation of a private memorial on the revision of the Treaty, drawn up in obedience to the Imperial will by Tseng-kwo-fan Governor General of the Two Chiang Provinces :—

Translation.

Tseng, Acting Governor General of the two Chiang, in obedience to the Imperial will, reverentially draws up a secret Memorial on the subject of preparation for the revision of the Treaty, and, looking up, prays for the Sacred glance thereon.

Your Minister on the 23rd of the 9th Moon (20th Oct., 1867) received a secret despatch from the Grand Council of State, from which it appeared that, in reply to a Memorial by the Tsung-li Yamen, praying that in view of the approaching revision of the Treaty, the opinions of the High Military and Civil authorities, in whose jurisdiction were situated the Coast and River Ports open to Foreign Trade, might be called for, the Imperial will was expressed to the effect that :—"The term of ten years, "at the end of which the Treaty is to be "revised, being nearly at a close, the "Imperial sanction is accorded to the "prayer of the Tsung-li Yamen that the "Northern and Southern Superintendents "of Trade should each be directed to select "two of the most experienced officers "about them to make a report, which "report should be forwarded to the Capital "in the 10th moon. The intention of the "memorial in praying that (the Superin-"tendent) be directed to select officers, is "solely to obtain the advantage of co-ope-"ration (in collecting facts or opinions), "the consideration of the general bearings "of the questions being still reserved, (for "the High Officers themselves). The 12th "moon being the date within six months "after which notice must be given of in-"tention to revise the British Treaty, the "High Authorities shall punctually send "in their memorial within the 11th moon. "These High Authorities, on receipt of "the confidential note from the Tsung-li "Yamen, remarking on each article, shall "together take the times and circumstan-"ces into consideration, thus lightening "the difficulties (of the crisis,) and fulfill-"the purpose of their appointment; Res-"pect this!"

Your Minister is deeply gratified to perceive that the intentions of our Government are directed towards explaining its views and collecting opinions from every quarter. He has carefully perused the confidential note from the Tsung-li Yamen point by point. The Yamen has with great pains acted up to the true method of "taking the times and circumstances into account" viz: to devise the most unanswerable and irresistible arguments, without at the same time damaging *the great interests at stake*, and to cherish the thought of wiping out our shame, without at the same time allowing the other parties to suspect it. Your Minister, on receipt of the Tung-li Yamen note of the 4th moon, has already issued directions to the several Superintendents of Customs to forward their views, which, with annotations of his own, he has forwarded under care of Sun Smata and another to the Capital, to be sifted and weighed.

Your Minister has humbly to state his replies to the questions which have been graciously put before him.

He conceives that in intercourse with foreign nations the great requisites are good faith and integrity, and still more, decision.

What we cannot accede to must be refused from the first, and this refusal must not be departed from; what we can accede to should be announced in the plainest and shortest terms.

There should not be alternate concession and refusal, (lit: now spitting out and now swallowing) nor the slightest appearance af indecision which would give the other party an opening for their sophistical arguments.

Foreigners in the East and West for several hundred years have been making and unmaking kingdoms, each kingdom wishing to deprive its neighbour's subjects of some advantage, with the hope that its own subjects might ultimately profit thereby.

Their object in coming to China, setting up places of business everywhere, and trading largely in goods, is to follow out their nefarious devices of depriving others of advantages, and they wish to damage our merchants. Ever since the commencement of the troubles (i.e. the Taiping &c,) the people of China have suffered long and severely. (Lit: have long suffered fire and water.)

The additional opening of some (lit: three or five) ports, and of the River, has been contracting their means from day to day; they suffer in mute agony and will be driven to *extremity*. If trade in salt is conceded to foreigners, salt merchants will suffer in business; if the building of godowns (in the interior), the establishments already existing will suffer; if small steamers be allowed in the interior, native craft of every size, sailors and pilots will suffer; if they are allowed to construct telegraphs and railroads (owners of) carts, mules, chairs, and inns, and the coolie's livelihood will suffer.

The same may be said of all their demands with the exception of the Coal mines. It would enrich China to borrow foreign appliances for extracting coal, and it would appear to deserve a trial. The suggestion in Ying Paoshih's memorandum is one I consider feasible, and I have marked it approvingly in my Memoranda. As to the remainder, small steamers, railroads, &c., if the foreigners are allowed to introduce them, they, (the foreigners) will monopolize the whole of the profits of the country; if our people are allowed to join with foreigners in introducing them, the rich would get the profit at the expense of the poor; neither plan is practicable. In the memorandum sent under the care of Sun Smata, his colleague, your Minister, has made observations on each of these points as effecting the interests of the people, the logic of which is irrefragable. Should foreigners press (for these concessions) with instance, it will be sufficient to intimate to them that, even were (the authorities at) Peking to put so much force on themselves as to consent, there would still remain your Ministers in the Provinces who would strenuously oppose them, and even supposing these to have been gained over, the millions of China in the depth of their poverty would revolve thoughts of change (novas res) and bear such an enmity to the foreigners as would be beyond the power of the Officials of China to check. The Princes and High Ministers of China can be at no loss for words in pleading for the lives of the people of China.

There would be no empty *casus belli* were we to take up arms to defend the people, in the event of a catastrophe on these points. No fear or remorse can have place where (the principles actuating us) are in accord with everything from Heaven and Earth and our Sainted Emperors down to the inhabitants within every sea.

On the subjects of admission into the Presence, sending Embassies to Foreign Courts, and throwing open the interior for religion, your Minister did not touch in the memorandum already sent to the Capital.

In the 15th year of the term Kiang-hsi, His Imperial Magesty, canonised as the Humane, admitted to the Presence the Japanese Ni-ka-lai. The ceremonies then observed are not to be implicitly followed however. In the same reign the Russians, during the negotiations on the boundary and a common mart, were treated as an equal power, very different indeed from the forms pursued with the Coreans, who are debarred from direct access. Since the period Tao-Kuang and Hsien-feng, Britain, France and America, have all been treated according to the precedent of Russia during Kang-hsc's reign, viewing them as equal powers. For our Sainted Dynasty is benevolent and has a respect for [the rites of hospitality to] those from a distance, and has no wish to arrogate to itself the vast expanse of the outer ocean, or to treat [the powers there] as Ministers doing homage. Your Minister now suggests that the question should be deferred until your Imperial Majesty shall take the reins of Government into your own hands, when they may be admitted to the Presence.

When the time comes, the forms to be observed may be takes into consideration; but as they send their Envoys on the footing of equal States, no difficulties should be made [with reference to the forms.] This befits the status of equality and our dignity.

With respect to the question of an Embassy, the terms of amity between us and other nations will necessarily bring about constant intercourse. There are, however, subjects of anxious consideration as to the possibility of disgrace accruing from the action of our Envoys, and as to the expense. It would appear proper that the High Ministers in the Capital and Provinces should from time to time recommend persons, after careful investigation of their character and abilities, so as to keep in readiness a constant succession of men fit to serve the state, without reference to the rank or age (sci: *youth*) of the parties. It should be wholly within our option as to whether an Embassy was sent or not, and the other powers should not consider it a *casus belli* if none were sent. Your Minister had the honor to be informed by the Tsung-li Yamen that it had memorialized the Throne in favor of sending Chihkang and his colleagues to Europe as Envoys.

This is the initiative of a constant interchange of civilities. Subjects of negotiations, (lit: the business of an Envoy) will gradually accumulate, and though one or two persons may prove unfit for diplomatic work, how can we tell that such statesmen as Su-Wu, Pan-ch'as, Fu-pi, and Hung-hu may not arise?

The duty of an Envoy is to represent the dignity of the Government and to smooth over difficulties. On the whole therefore [the despatch of an envoy] may be conceded.

As to the opening of the interior for the spread of religion, your Minister would observe that the Roman Catholics began by attracting men by mercenary motives, but lately, through the poverty of the Missionaries, this inducement has not been held out so much, and their arguments accordingly not so much believed.

The Confucian Doctrine was somewhat obscured after the Ts'in and Han Dynasties, while Budhism gained strength. Budhism had its rise in India, and it is now supplanted in a great measure by Mahommedanism there. Roman Catholicism arose in the East and West. Now Protestantism has sprung up in the East and West, and opposes Roman Catholicism with much power.

It is very evident then that the different religions fluctuate, from time to time, in their vigor. Confucianism has not suffered by attrition through myriads of ages, and it has regenerated China in government, morals, manners. and doctrines.

Whatever methods they may take to spread (other religions) they will get but few converts. As there are many places of worship in the towns and cities of every province, there is no room for much greater extension;—should therefore these powers reiterate strongly their demand, they will probably not press for more if a promise were made that a protective document should be issued for their religion whenever called for, and no further article would be needed in the Treaty.

With respect to the points that are not highly obnoxious, we not only should not contend over them much,—we should grant residence (in the interior) for trade, as destructive to our people's interest, that a strenuous fight should be made. No decisive (words showing persistence or obstinacy) or hard words should be used, but the points should be discussed in a pleasing (or "conciliatory" manner.

Candid argument will move them, while we are firm against the changes. Let them know that the ancient policy of our Rulers, was to preserve the Empire by shewing consideration for the subjects, and it is also the traditional policy of our Dynasty. [Let them know that] there are many considerations to be taken into account in China.

Foreigners are now in the ascendant, but we cannot, to the neglect of the misery of our own people, follow all the windings to which compliance would lead us.

Should time cover alter, and China be in the ascendant while foreigners are weak, we then shall wish to do no more than protect the Chinese, nor shall we seek for military glory beyond the seas.

With all their perverseness they know that when logic is correct there is no escape from it, and that when the mass of the people are indignant we cannot work against (or molest) them. Should they (the foreigners) be affected by our sincerity (or "frankness") things will easily go smoothly (lit.: according to rule.)

The humble opinions of your Minister, whether of value or not, are respectfully submitted for consideration.

¶ A respectful Memorial on the Revision of the Treaty. drawn up in obedience to the Imperial Will and forwarded at the rate of 400 li a day (by Tseng-kwo-fan) who kneeling prays for the sacred glance of the Empress Regent and the Emperor, and for their rescript thereon.

THE NEW CHINESE TREATY.

The following is the full text of the Chinese-American Treaty, as just ratified by the United States Senate :

ADDITIONAL ARTICLES TO THE TREATY BETWEEN THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA AND THE TA-TSING EMPIRE, OF THE 18TH OF JUNE, 1858.

Whereas, since the conclusion of the treaty between the United States of America and the Ta-Tsing Empire (China), of the 18th of June, 1858, circumstances have arisen showing the necessity of additional articles thereto, the President of the United States and the august Sovereign of the Ta-Tsing Empire having named for their plenipotentiaries, to wit, the President of the United States of America, Wm. H. Seward, Secretary of State; and his Majesty the Emperor of China, Anson Burlingame, accredited as his Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary, and Chih-Kang and Sun Chia-Ku, of the second Chinese rank, associated High Envoys and Ministers of his said Majesty; and the said plenipotentiaries, after having exchanged their full powers found to be in due and proper form, have agreed upon the following articles :

Article 1.—His Majesty the Empreor of China being of the opinion that, in making concessions to the citizens or subjects of foreign Powers of the privilege of residing on certain tracts of land, or resorting to certain waters of that Empire for purposes of trade, he has by no means relinquished his right of eminent domain or dominion over the said land and waters, hereby agrees that no such concession or grant shall be construed to give to any Power or party which may be at war with or hostile to the United States the right to attack the citizens of the United States or their property within the said lands or waters; and the United States, for themselves, hereby agree to abstain from offensively attacking the citizens or subjects of any Power or party or their property, with which they may be at war, on any such tract of land or waters of the said Empire; but nothing in this article shall be construed to prevent the United States from resisting an attack by any hostile Power or party upon their citizens or their property. It is further agreed that if any right or interest in any tract of land in China has been or shall hereafter be granted by the Government of China to the United States or their citizens for purposes of trade or commerce, that grant shall in no event be construed to divest the Chinese authorities of their right of jurisdiction over persons and property within said tract of land, except so far as that right may have been expressly relinquished by treaty.

Art. 2.—The United States of America and his Majesty the Emperor of China, believing that the safety and prosperity of commerce will thereby best be promoted, agree that any privilege or immunity in respect to trade or navigation within the Chinese dominions which may not have been stipulated for by treaty, shall be subject to the discretion of the Chinese Government, and may be regulated by it accordingly, but not in a manner or spirit incompatible with the treaty stipulations of the parties.

Art. 3.—The Emperor of China shall have the right to appoint Consuls at ports of the United States, who shall enjoy the same privileges and immunities as those which are enjoyed by public law and treaty in the United States by the Consuls of Great Britain and Russia, or either of them.

Art. 4.—The 29th article of the treaty of the 18th of June, 1858, having stipulated for the exemption of Christian citizens of the United States and Chinese converts from persecution in China on account of their faith, it is further agreed that citizens of the United States in China of every religious persuasion and Chinese subjects in the United States shall enjoy entire liberty of conscience and shall be exempt from all

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disability or prosecution on account of their religious faith or worship in either country. Cemeteries for sepulture of the dead of whatever nativity or nationality shall be held in respect and free from disturbance or profanation.

Art. 5.—The United States of America and the Empire of China cordially recognize the inherent and inalienable right of man to change his home and allegiance, and also the mutual advantage of the free migration and emigration of their citizens and subjects respectively from the one country to the other, for purposes of curiosity, trade or as permanent residents. The high contracting parties, therefore, join in reprobating any other than an entirely voluntary emigration for these purposes. They consequently agree to pass laws making it a penal offence for a citizen of the United States to take Chinese subjects either to the United States or to any other foreign country, or for a Chinese subject to take citizens of the United States to China or to any other foreign country, without their free and voluntary consent respectively.

Art. 6.—Citizens of the United States visiting or residing in China shall enjoy the same privileges, immunities or exemptions in respect to travel or residence as may there be enjoyed by the citizens or subjects of the most favored nation; and, reciprocally, Chinese subjects visiting or residing in the United States shall enjoy the same privileges, immunities and exemptions in respect to travel or residence as may there be enjoyed by the citizens or subjects of the most favored nation.

Art 7.—The United States and the Emperor of China, recognising in the present progress of nations a favorable tendency towards unity of civilisation, and regarding a unity of money and a unity of weights and of measures as favorable to that great object, do hereby agree that they will use their influence and efforts to obtain the establishment, by the general agreement of nations, of representative coins having a common value, and also a common standard of weights and measures for all countries.

Art. 8.—The United States freely agree that Chinese subjects shall, without hindrance on account of their nationality or religion, be admitted to all schools, colleges and other public educational institutions, without being subject to any religious or political test; and, on the other hand, his Majesty the Emperor of China agrees that citizens of the United States may freely establish and maintain schools in that Empire at those places where foreigners are permitted by treaty to reside.

Art. 9.—The United States, always disclaiming and discouraging all practices of unnecessary dictation and intervention by one nation in the affairs or domestic administration of another, do hereby freely disclaim any intention or right to intervene in the construction of railroads, telegraphs or other material internal improvements. On the other hand, his Majesty the Emperor of China reserves to himself the right to decide the time and manner and circumstances of introducing such improvements in his dominions. With this mutual understanding, it is agreed by the contracting parties that if at any time hereafter his Imperial Majesty shall determine to construct or cause to be constructed works of the character mentioned within the Empire, and shall make application to the United States or any other Western Power for facilities to carry out that policy, the United States will, in that case, designate and authorise suitable engineers to be employed by the Chinese Government, and will recommend to other nations an equal compliance with such application—the Chinese Government in that case protecting such engineers in their persons and property, and paying them a reasonable compensation for their services.

In faith whereof the respective Plenipotentiaries have signed this treaty, and hereto affixed the seals of their arms.

Done at Washington, the 4th day of July, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and six-eight.

William H. Seward,
Anson Burlingame,
Chih Kang,
Sun Chia Ku.

SHANGHAI STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.

The following address has been issued by the Directors to the Shareholders in this Company.

Shanghai, September 5th, 1868.

The Directors do not propose to present to the Shareholders of the Company a report for the 6 months ending 30th June, leaving it for the General Meeting at the end of the year, in accordance with the precedent established in the last two years.

The profits of the business warrant the payment of a dividend of six per cent. for the six months, which, in accordance with the powers vested in them, the Directors have the pleasure to declare, and it will be immediately paid by the Agents.

It seems desirable at a period when so much attention has been drawn to the field of the Company's operations and so many misapprehensions exist regarding its future policy and prospects, to give some statement of the principles upon which the Company is conducted.

From the first, this Company sought the favor of the public and published by word and act that upon that, it rested its entire dependence for success, and not upon the personal influence of its managers.

That favor it has always had from the Chinese, and though for a time in the days of its adversity it could not claim the decided support of the European public, on the whole, it has received from that also, fair consideration.

This principle will govern the future equally with the past. The Directors and managers of the Company understand that there is a public trust involved, and that lasting prosperity cannot be had if that trust is neglected.

During the last eighteen months the comparatively high rates which have ruled were the just and legitimate consequence of the events of the preceding years. A long period of loss to the carriers resulted in a concentration which alone rendered an advance possible, and the Company was justified in availing itself of its dearly bought advantages, to secure and consolidate its position.

It is however vain for Shareholders to look for excessive and unusual interest on their investment in this species of enterprise in this country. Capital, energy and ability are too abundant in the European communities to render it possible for any branch of trade to be largely remunerative without attracting instant competition.

The aim of the Directors will be to keep the Company in the highest state of efficiency; to maintain its premises at a point which will enable it to give facilities to its constituents beyond any that can be offered by a rival; to increase its fleet in advance of the requirements of the trade; to establish a reserve by means of the constitutional allowances, that will place it beyond the hazard of accident or of rivals.

With these precautions, and with rates of freight reduced to a point which will not allow of tempting returns to new adventurers, the Shareholders will find themselves possessed of a permanent investment, as certain to give a yearly return of about 12 per cent. as any that offer in China.

With regard to increase and extension upon the river, it is not likely there will be a call for outlay for that object for many years. The steamers now running are all sufficient for the requirements of the trade and, except in the Tea or Cotton season, seldom go full either up or down.

Even in the extreme hurry of Tea freights at the opening of the Hankow market, lasting perhaps three weeks, their capacity proved large enough to bring down the Tea without delay, the only overplus being on one occasion at Kiukiang, which was relieved by the service of the spare boat.

The business of the river for steamers has been overrated through many causes, not the least of which is the expectation that they would entirely supersede Chinese carriers.

But even at low rates of freight there is always a large portion of produce which passes to the sea-board through interior channels in small native boats, the Chinese being able to perform water carriage at a cost, lower than would be believed by the most economical of Western people.

With regard to the necessity for a reserve, apart from accidents, the Shareholders should always be prepared for an opposition, though at present on good terms with the only other Company on this route, for in case a new competitor appeared it would not be open for this Company to choose between a contest and an agreement which would allow it to go on at the sacrifice, only, of a portion of its business.

Such an agreement would be impossible, for at the first promise of an opening, a dozen houses with capital and ability, enough and to spare, stand ready to avail themselves of it. If they should see a third party admitted to an agreement, each would reason that the same timid policy which admitted one, would admit another, and there would be a third and a fourth, up to the point where agreements would be impossible and general and heavy loss the result. There is no room for further competitors in so narrow a field.

The Company's agreement with the Union Steam Navigation Company is of a temporary nature terminating at any time on one month's notice from either side. We have signified our willingness to make it permanent on their entering into an obligation not to extend their line beyond its present capacity. This they have declined, and therefore an opposition from this quarter is not impossible and should be kept in view.

That Company obtained existence, and prospered, by the fruits of the sacrifices and exertions of the Shanghai Steam Navigation Company.

It would never have been born if the latter had not obtained possession, by friendly negotiation and purchase, of the rights and property of the previous rival occupiers of the route, rights, like its own, created and fairly earned by years of effort, sacrifice and faithful service to the public.

Believing that a friendly competition is a wholesome check, tending to promote efficiency in one's own service while it satisfies the public mind, this participation, without cost, in the fruits of its enterprise, has not excited the jealousy of this Company, and it has sought to cultivate amicable relations.

But though the Union Company may claim what it now stands possessed of, it certainly has no basis of right to require of us an increase in its share of the business of the river, an increase which can only be had at our cost; nor will it be expected that this Company, of its own accord, will injure its hard earned position to increase the power of a possible rival.

With the material now possessed by the Company, its incomparable facilities, its organised support among all classes of the mercantile community, it may safely be said that the Shareholders need not fear the consequences of any contest likely to offer, beyond the temporary suspension of profits.

The Tientsin route next season is likely to be the object of considerable attention. Freights for a part of the season have been plentiful, and promises have been held out to the public which will naturally attract new comers.

The Company however has its own business which it is likely to keep, and though rates of freight may be reduced to a low point, with its cheap running boats, it can probably find a small profit where others lose.

The trade to Tientsin is of a very capricious character, owing chiefly to political troubles, and the seasons are correspondingly uncertain.

The Ningpo route is in the hands of the Company altogether, and as it only yields a moderate return on the cost of the boats and premises engaged, it is likely to remain so without opposition. The competition of native boats would prevent any increase in rates of freight or passage, even if it was desirable to make any.

The Directors believe that this exposition of the real position of the Company in its relations to freights, its rivals, and the public, will be acceptable to the Shareholders, and meet the views of the large majority. It may disappoint the hopes of large dividends entertained by some, but on the other hand, it should increase their faith and the faith of the public in its permanent prosperity.

Edward Cunningham,—*President.*

C. W. Overweg,
F. Porter,
F. B. Forbes,
} *Directors.*

THE AMATEUR DRAMATIC CORPS.

Minutes *of a Meeting of the Amateur Dramatic Corps of Shanghai, held at the Lyceum Theatre on Monday, the 7th Sept., 1868, at 4.30 p.m.*

Present.—Messrs. Tate, Chairman, Corner, Bell, Oliphant, Anderson, Batt, Bayne, Cance, Carter, Chalmers, Cope, Davis, Dent, Dow, Evans, Fischer, George, Gilfillan, Haslam, Hawes, Head, Hyde, Mowat, Nöetzli, Pearson, Tobin, and Turnbull.

The following gentlemen were elected members of the corps:—Messrs. E. Elias, A. K. McDonell, F. H. Balfour, F. Gilman, J. P. M. Fraser and W. H. Rawlinson.

Mr. Tate then rose and said that it was his duty on behalf of the Committee to lay the Report and Balance Sheet of the Corps for the past season before the members. The accounts spoke for themselves and needed little comment on his part, and as they were rather voluminous, he would suggest that they be taken as read.

The accounts as printed were then adopted by the meeting.

Mr. Tate then drew attention to the Rule of the corps to the effect that the Committee should retire from office at the close of each Dramatic Season, and mentioned that, in tendering their resignations on the present occasion, the Committee did so not merely as an act of formality, but in the hope that officers should be chosen in their place who would bring fresh energy and vigour into the management.

Mr. Turnbull could not quite agree with the concluding remarks of the last speaker, as he thought it would be difficult to find a new Committee who would discharge their duties with the efficiency and experience of those gentlemen who were now retiring. He would therefore propose

That the present Committee (viz. Messrs. Tate, Corner, Oliphant, Bell, and Rev. C. H. Butcher) be re-elected, and that Mr. A. C. Westall be elected in the place of Mr. R. W. Little who had gone home.

Mr. Bayne seconded this.

At the suggestion of Mr. Fischer, a ballot took place, at the conclusion of which the following gentlemen were elected by a large majority:—

Messrs. Corner, Tate, Westall, Bell, Oliphant and Rev. C. H. Butcher.

Mr. Corner said that it was very flattering to the committee to have been returned by such a number of votes, but for his own part, he had already served for a long time, and he thought it now high time that some one else should have a "shy" in his place.

Mr. Groom thought that the meeting had shown great wisdom in selecting the gentlemen they had, and would be very glad to learn that the newly elected Committee consented to serve.

Mr. Tate was authorised to state on behalf of his colleagues that they would be willing to accept office, but for his own part he would really rather not serve.

Mr. Davis was very sorry to hear this, but trusted that Mr. Tate would yet reconsider his resolution. He proposed that he be requested to do so by acclamation—which was done.

Mr. Tate felt that, after the compliment which had been paid him, he could no longer stand out. He feared however that his other engagements would prevent his taking any active part in the management, but he would do his best.

Some conversation then took place as to the proposed reconstruction of the corps as suggested in the report; and it was eventually proposed by Mr. C. E. Carter, and seconded by Mr. George, that the present Committee be requested to confer with the Committee of the Lyceum Theatre, and draw up a scheme for submission to the Amateur Dramatic Corps at a meeting to be held at an early date.

After a vote of thanks to the chairman, the proceedings terminated.

Correspondence.

THE S. S. N. COMPANY.

"I am Sir Oracle—and when I ope my mouth,
Let no dog bark."

To the Editor of the
North-China Herald.

Dear Sir,—Please do not imagine that the above heading refers to what I have to say—but it has come naturally to me, as a fitting "caption" to the half-yearly report of the S. S. N. Company just issued.

It is only fair to say that I have no moneyed interest whatever in either the S. S. N. Company or the U. S. N. Company; but that, as one of the public, I happen to have come across the document above named, and that as the President and Directors of the S. S. N. Company see fit to appeal to that public for support and approval, I am perfectly justified in criticising their bold and somewhat dogmatic effusion.

It was naturally to be expected that, in commencing a report such as this, its authors would commence by a little though perhaps faint self-praise, but it is something novel and refreshing to learn that the affairs of the Company involve a public trust—which as far as I have seen means trusting the public very little, and charging high rates of freight whenever the public was unwillingly compelled to pay them. But the chief aim of this elaborate report seems to be to convince the S. S. N. Company's shareholders that all opposition to their interest *must* be done away with at all hazards, even if this involves a reduction of the profits to "about" 12 per cent, or "the temporary suspension of profits"

The principle on which this recommendation is based seems to me radically foolish. Of course it is quite possible for an opposition to be carried on in such a way that freights and passage money are reduced to a minimum, or that "free" dinners may be given in order to induce passengers to travel gratis by the rival line, but I cannot see anything of this kind in the recent rivalry on the Yangtsze. The competion has been essentially a healthy one, and the public who have benefited by it have only to regret that the Union line has for the time not been capable of greater extension, and that the other infant Company has died a natural death.

But is is absurd to say that there is "no room for further competitors in so narrow a field." Does the President and do the Di-

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rectors of the Company really ask the public to take this dictum of theirs *au serieux*. Is it a fact that there is really no room for more steamers on the great Yangtsze, or is it not the case that increased accommodation will induce greater traffic in both freight and passengers. A few years ago the Yangtsze carrying trade was but in its first childhood—now it represents a youth barely in his teens, but one might just as well think of a boy's life and usefulness being ended with his school days as imagine that the Yangtsze carrying trade is not capable of further extension. To carry the simile still further, the attitude of the President and Directors of the S. S. N. Company seems just like that of a child, who having a big toy of its own, is vexed that a younger brother or sister should possess one of the same kind, smaller it is true, but still big enough to breed bad blood. It further seems to me that the Directors underrate the business for steamers on the river and do not fully appreciate the benefits which would accrue to their Company and to trade generally, were low freights the rule and not the exception. All experience goes to show that the lower the freights the larger the traffic, and no thinking man can doubt but that were freights reduced to a certain limit, many articles of commerce which now find their way to the seaboard in Chinese bottoms, would be freely sent by steamer for the sake of safety and speed. It is equally certain that the high rates of freight from Kiukiang have caused many teas to be sent from the interior viâ Ningpo, and the public can readily understand the reason of the fact placidly stated by the Directors that the "steamers now running are all sufficient for the requirements of the trade, and except in the tea and cotton season seldom go full either up or down."

I fail to see by what authority the Directors of the S. S. N. Co. arrogate to themselves the right of exclusive control of the Yangtsze traffic, and that they do this may be referred by the warning which is given to the Union Steam Navigation Company (in large type) and the subdued growl which greets the advent of the North-China Steam Ship Company. The shareholders in these Companies are I presume able to take care of themselves, but there exists also a public which will not be content to sit by and see the river traffic turned into a gigantic monopoly—a monopoly, moreover, which would seriously affect interests beyond the ken of steamer owners, managers and directors.

The whole tone of the report reminds me laughably of that wonderful speech of Mr. Burlinghame's, on which you commented some days ago.

There is no objection on the part of the Directors to a "tyrannic" policy; indeed, this style of proceeding towards the Company's rivals is urged in unmistakable language; but the would-be monopolists' appeal is amusingly like Mr. Burlinghame's request that China may be left alone.

"Leave us alone, then," say the Directors; "leave us our independence. "We have only a little hostility to you. Send us your teas, your cotton, your goods as freight, and in return we will give you as little information as possible, as small dividends as are reasonably consistent with your large expectations. We ask you simply to do us justice, we do not care to hear what you have to say, for though our duty involves a public trust we have other interests which must be protected; but we are perfectly willing to write you a vague essay threatening present and possible rivals with instant annihilation, but giving no information as to the true position of the Company. The imagination kindles at the future which is in store for the Company and for its permanent agents, if you will only be kind and fair to it and to them."

I do not know what the general public's ideas may be on the subject of this giant Company, but the above remarks have suggested themselves to me after a simple reading of the report mentioned, and my words may perhaps provoke discussion good alike for the public and the S.S.N. Company.

Yours truly,

A BRITON.

Miscellaneous.

Telegrams have been received viâ Kiachta, to the 18th August, announcing 6d. probable loss on new teas.

After trying vainly, for a long time, to get a copy of Tsen-kwo-fan's memorial on Treaty revision, for publication, we have succeeded in doing so at the same moment that a copy of the *Daily Press* containing that memorial reaches us. A translation will be found elsewhere.

We notice that Mr. Stephen Massett, whose visit to Shanghai many of our readers will remember, has been giving a successful entertainment which he calls "60 Minutes in China and Japan," to a San Francisco audience. He purposes going on to England.

We have to acknowledge receipt from the Customs Department of a "Set of tables showing the bearing of the Chinese Customs Tariff of 1858 on the trade of 1866 and 1867." We cannot profess to give an opinion on their utility until we have had time to examine them more fully.

We publish elsewhere the new American treaty, concluded at Washington by Mr. Burlingame and Mr. Seward. We must confess that thus far, we have failed to discover its *raison d être*. There may be some profound meaning in every clause, deeper than the words convey. But, thus far, we have discovered hardly anything which the old treaty would not cover, and incline to look on the new one as a sort of rider, in the Chinese interest, to the former.

We are requested to say that the Mixed Court rather than the Council is to blame for the abandonment of the Hard Labour system, as the new Magistrate has lately sentenced no one to that punishment. The inference from the Council's last minutes, however, was clearly that the Council had given up the system. They seem to have inferred from the Taotai's letter that he had stopped it. We should not so interpret it. However this may be, we trust that sentences to the chain-gang will be resumed and their weight increased.

The Municipal budget assessed the printing charges at a remarkably low rate; but we do not observe the economy in use of printed forms which might tend to equalize the expenditure with the estimate. A bill was presented to us yesterday, on a sheet of quarto paper covered on both sides with printing, for a sum of *four cents* due to the Municipal Councils (!) of Shanghai for Wharfage. And we are assured that it is not unusual for people to be worried with the same document for 1 cent. Would it not be possible to lump at least three such monthly items on an ordinary-sized bill? Monthly accounts are very good, no doubt, in cases above a tael; but to be asked to read a small newspaper in order to arrive at the fact that you are wanted to pay 1 cent, is tiresome and ridiculous.

The following passage occurred in a letter recently published by the *Recorder*, from a correspondent at Hankow.

"An auction which took place here a few days ago formed a half amusing and half melancholy evidence of the manner in which this place has fallen back. The property of Messrs. Alfred Wilkinson & Co., who are closing their establishment here, was brought under the hammer. At 11 A.M. a Concession lot was offered, the first bid being half a tael, the offers lingered thereabout for some time, and the lot was bought in by the British Consul, nobody wanting it. Two lots just outside the Concession were then offered, and finally sold for Tls. 26 each; but the crown of the sale was a plot of ground at Hang Yang, 862 square feet, once valued at Tls. 5,000, which was sold for Tls. 5. A strange comment this on the land bubble of the Yangtsze ports. A venerable piano "which once had been, but was not now of any use," was taken compassion upon by some sentimental individual who had "music in his soul," and he obtained it for Tls. 2.3.5."

The inference to be drawn from this, decidedly is that the lots described belonged to Messrs. Alfred Wilkinson & Co., and were being disposed of under Consular auspices. The *Recorder's* correspondent can hardly have intended to convey as meaning so contrary to fact; but he can only be acquitted on the plea of unpardonably clumsy wording. No landed property belonging to Messrs. Alfred Wilkinson & Co. has been sold, or is intended to be sold, at Hankow.

CHRISTIANITY IN JAPAN.

The *Hiogo News* gives the following translation of a paper, on this subject, which has been circulated widely in Japan.

Since the opening of the Port of Nagasaki, the French, amongst the western barbarians, have mainly preached the Roman Catholic Religion, and the English and Americans, the Protestant Religion. In addition to these, there is the Greek Religion, the Mahomedan Religion, and others, all of which resemble the former and are as injurious to the State as they are. In O-Ura at Nagasaki Roman Catholic and Protestant Churches have been built and the Japanese are secretly induced to join these religions.

The Roman Catholic Religion proselytizes from the middle down to the lowest classes of the inhabitants. The protestant religion chiefly proselytizes those in a higher position than the middle classes.

The numbers of the Roman Catholics are as follows. In Uracami near Nagasaki about 2,000 people. In the Territory of Omura above 100. In the Territory of Fercahora in Hizen above 150. In Takagauna, Shimabura in Hizen, Amacoma in Hiogo, Hirado in Hizen, proselytizing is going on and it is not known exactly how many thousands there are.

On the evening of the 23rd day of the sixth month of last year (July 1867) the governor of Nagasaki sent to seize the evil ones and threw them into prison. The images in the Church which had been erected at Uracami were seized at the same time and entrusted to the charge of the mayor of the village, the officers who were sent to apprehend these men, brought them all seventy odd in number, to the governor's official residence. Six or seven men were left to guard the mayor's house, but the remainder of the evil band to the number of several hundred, attacked the place and repossessed themselves of the images. They also seized two officials and two of their subordinates as hostages, declaring in violent language that they would not give them up, unless the prisoners were set at liberty; in consequence of this, hundreds of other offenders were left alone and not apprehended.

The people of the next village were all of a resolute disposition and always observed the principles of loyalty and filial piety, although built in a continuous line with the village of Uracami. When the evil fellows of Uracami were apprehended, the officials were very much afraid and did not like to force an entrance; but the people of Nichi thought now was the time to do their duty, and forced their way amongst the enemy, and did good service.

In Urakami there is a place subject to Amura, that place contained some of the evil band, the authorities of Amura arrested more than 100 in the commencement of September and committed them to prison. The evil ones who had been apprehended by the governor of Nagasaki, and cast into prison, were quietly summoned by him and remonstrated with on their evil conduct; but they remained obstinate and gave no signs of repentance; on the contrary, they actually begged that they might be permitted to openly join the Roman Catholic sect.

As the governors and collectors could do nothing with them, on the 14th day of the 8th month the priests from nine temples, seven being of the Swinshion sect and two of the Tenshian sect, were summoned to the governor's official residence, and asked if they could suggest plans for bringing back the evil fellows of Uracami. The priests replied that they would give in their answer after mature consideration and retired, and the following day they sent in their reply, which was to the effect that they would do their best in exhorting these people to change their hearts.

On the 19th day, the collector and judges went to Uracami with the priests of the nine temples and tried to exhort these people, but they were obstinate and refused to be convinced in the slightest degree, the fact being that as they had not been severely dealt with up to that time, the evil bands only increased in their obstinacy.

In the middle of the 6th month, the people imprisoned by the Governor of Nagasaki falsely pretended to have repented and were released from prison, but they collected together again and increased in numbers from day to day, and the affair ended by the village being made responsible for those who had been released from prison. The evil fellows thought they had found a capital opportunity, they took a quantity of money belonging to their church and went secretly to all places, giving it to the people, consequently in a short space of time large additions were made to their number, ten in one place, a hundred in another. The 4th commandment of the evil religion ordains the observance of a day of ease, the Japanese began gradually to keep this day by which their having entered the sect became apparent. As the Roman Catholic Religion had spread so evidently, it behoved those of the Protestant Doctrine, to take measures to increase the circle of their sect. A person called Maria, of one Verbeeck, a priest of Jesus, left her child at the breast and went to China in a steamer, she went as far as Shanghai and Hongkong for the purpose of inducing the priests residing there to come with her to Japan.

This is a summary of the doings of the evil ones at Nagasaki. I do not know what may be the state of things at Yokohama and Hakodate, but as there are several priests residing at those places, it is pretty certain they will entice the Japanese gradually.

Hiogo became an open port last winter and there is no doubt the priests will gradually make their entrance there; and I fear they will soon pour their abominable poison into Osaka and Kioto, but as they have not yet commenced working at those places, I hope that a plan for preventing them will be taken while there is yet time.

As the evil ones of Nagasaki are fully convinced and are not at all likely to be converted again, they ought to be visited with the severest punishment. But the persons who have been merely drawn in by others, will probably repent if they are exhorted in the proper manner.

In the above I have given an account of the rise and progress of the evil doctrine.

TSEN-KWO-FAN'S MEMORIAL.

(Daily Press.)

We publish to-day a translation of a Memorial forwarded to Peking by the Acting Governor-General of the Two Kiang Provinces, TSENG-KWO-FAN, in obedience to the Imperial will.

This document, of the authenticity of which we are well assured, speaks for itself, and exhibits the writer in a very favourable light indeed. He advocates a straight-forward, open, and honourable policy, and exhibits a laudable anxiety to protect the interests of his country and of its people on points on which even Europeans differ in opinion, as to the immediate effect of change and concession. One thing must be said; this Memorial is in the nature of a covering despatch, enclosing detailed reports from subordinate officers of the Government, with comments on every point by Tseng-kwo-fan, and is, moreover, a reply to a series of questions contained in a despatch forwarded by the Tsung-li-Yamen. Before coming to a definite conclusion as to the scope and object of Tseng-kwo-fan's memorial, we ought, therefore, to have before us the despatch to which it is reply, and the annotated reports referred to in it, and forwarded with it to Peking. But, even, as we have it, the memorial is eminently suggestive, and is deserving of serious and attentive consideration. The public is familiar with the whole subject of treaty revision, as viewed from the European stand point. It ought to make itself equally familiar with the views entertained by the Chinese themselves on the subject, and learn to look upon the grave questions to be discussed at the coming revision from the point of view from which an intelligent Chinaman must necessarily examine them, the stand point of his own immediate interest, and the interest of his country, and of its people. Tseng-kwo-fan's policy may be summed up in a few words. He believes, rightly or wrongly, that foreigners come to China for their own interests, and for those alone, and that however loudly they may talk about the benefits to be conferred on the Chinese by foreign trade and intercourse, that is only, with them, a secondary consideration, and that everything must give way eventually to their interests, and to their convenience. Is he so very far wrong in this? He believes, rightly or wrongly, that the advent of foreigners in China, and the great extension of foreign trade and intercourse have impoverished the masses of the people, and diminished their means of gaining a livelihood although it may have enriched a few. Has he not just grounds for thinking so? He believes that to admit foreigners at once, and freely, into the interior, to settle and build where they please, to trade in salt, to run small steamers on the inner waters, to make railroads and telegraph lines, would be to strike a deadly blow at the whole native trade of China; to deprive traders, junk-owners, pilots, sailors, owners of mules, chairs, carts, and inns, and the very coolies themselves of other means of livelihood. He knows well that small steamers must at once supersede the immense fleets of junks that now navigate the inner waters, destroy the value of that species of property, and throw thousands at a time out of employ. We know that too; we have seen a like result follow the introduction of machinery into England. We urge on the other hand that immense wealth must follow, and that in time new sources of employment and of wealth will open. Tseng-kwo-fan refuses to see but the immediate results, and says no, the people must not suffer thus. A few may be enriched, but the masses will suffer. We must stand firm in our refusal to concede this demand. The country is not ready for it. If granted, we cannot answer for the consequences. Tseng-kwo-fan does not oppose the demands of the Treaty powers where he sees no loss to his people, but a probable gain. The opening of coal mines must employ many hands. Machinery cannot do so much there; China will gain and not lose by the concession; he therefore advises to grant it at once and without a word of opposition, to enhance the value of the gift. He recommends every reasonable concession on the question of the sending or reception of envoys and ambassadors. He only fears that there may not be fit men for the post. He advises the utmost toleration in religious matters, and is willing to let Christianity sink or swim as it may in the stream with Confucianism, Buddhism, Mohammedanism, and the other sects that pervade China.

He advises good faith, integrity, and decision; the prompt concession of everything that can, without injury to the people, be granted. He counsels a plain and distinct statement of the points that cannot be conceded, as destructive of the interests of the people, and impossible to be enforced on them if granted, and of the reasons for the refusal to be given in the fullest detail, and based on the most complete information obtainable. He does us the honour of believing that our ears are open to reason, that candid argument will move us, that we are logical, if wilful and perverse. If it must be so, Tseng-kwo-fan believes that in a just war of resistance the empire might be successful, and if successful he enounces moderation as the policy of the nation. His memorial to his Emperor on the momentous questions involved in the coming revision does him credit as a patriot and as a statesman, and his views are deserving of the admiration and of the respect of all thinking men, although, perhaps, they may not agree with him in some of his conclusions.

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Shanghai Tea, Silk, Cotton and Opium Returns for Season Commencing June 1, 1868.

From Imperial Maritime Customs.

TEA.

TO GREAT BRITAIN.

Ship.	Cleared.	Destination.	Congou.	Dust.	Souchong.	Total Black.	Japan Unclassed.	Sorts.	Young Hyson.	Hyson.	Twankay.	Imperial.	Gunpowder.	Total Green.
Total as per last Report			255,469.78	2,298.39	..	257,678.17	3,428.16	..	9,769.05	1,368.35	400.17	4,600.42	12,875.45	32,441.60
Mercator	Sept. 2	London	2,386.86	..	..	2,386.86	..	..	..	..	..	..	679.03	679.03
Atma	" 9	Do.	4,312.41	..	..	4,312.41	..	..	..	710.71	..	..	..	701.71
Helen	" 5	Do.	2,711.33	..	..	2,711.33	..	..	125.70	..	..	29.88	55.70	211.28
Prudhoe	" 10	Do.	5,361.11	..	..	5,361.11	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	20.73
Evelyn Wood		Do.	3,319.18	..	..	3,319.18	349.25	..	96	..	..	..	20.70	445.95
			..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		Total....	273,560.67	2,298.39	..	275,769.06	3,778.11	..	9,990.75	2,079.06	400.17	4,630.30	13,630.91	34,509.30

TO UNITED STATES.

Ship.	Cleared.	Destination.	Congou.	Oolong.	Brick.	Total Black.	Japan Unclassed.	Young Hyson.	Hyson.	Sorts.	Twankay.	Imperial.	Gunpowder.	Total Green.
Total as per last Report			123.09	..	..	123.09	..	1,566.74	114.10	..	109.86	481.19	511.90	2,783.79
			..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
			..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
			..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
			..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		Total....	123.09	..	..	123.09	..	1,566.74	114.10	..	109.86	481.19	511.90	2,783.79

TO HONGKONG AND COAST PORTS.

Ship.	Cleared.	Destination.	Congou.	Dust.	Brick.	Total Black.	Japan Unclassed.	Young Hyson.	Hyson.	Hyson Skin.	Twankay.	Imperial.	Gunpowder.	Total Green.
Total as per last Report			3,386.31	..	..	3,386.31	..	..	50.42	..	..	..	..	119.43
Ottawa	Sept. 5	Hongkong	..	..	..	..	..	..	92.78	..	..	..	..	92.78
Manchu	" 7	Tientsin	415.14	..	..	415.14	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Suwonada	" 10	Hongkong	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	63.06	63.06
			..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
			..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
			..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
			..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		Total....	3,801.45	..	..	3,801.45	..	..	143.20	..	..	..	63.06	276.27

SILK.

	To Great Britain.	To Marseilles.	To America.	To Hongkong & Coast Ports.	Total China.	Japan Transhipped.	Grand Total.
	Bales.	Bales.	Bales.	Bales.	Bales.	Bales.	Bales.
Total as per last Report	22082	5354	299	163	27898	3625	31523
	3552	697	7	97	4353	753	5106
Total....	25634	6051	306	260	32251	4378	36629

COTTON.

Ship.	Cleared.	Hongkong.			Coast Ports.			Japan.			Total.
		Export	Re-export.	Tran-shipped.	Export.	Re-export.	Tran-shipped.	Export.	Re-export.	Tran-shipped.	Piculs.
Total as per last Report		..	..	..	2,541.20	..	..	30.00	..	..	2,571.20
Douglas	Sept. 8	..	..	..	166.60	..	..	..	..	..	..
Aden	" 10	..	..	..	..	..	..	36.00	..	..	36.00
		..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total....		..	..	..	2,707.80	..	..	66.00	..	..	3,607.26

OPIUM

OPIUM RETURN FOR THE WEEK ENDING SEPTEMBER 5TH, 1868.

IMPORTED.

	Malwa.		Patna.		Benares.		Persian.	
	Chests.	Weight.	Chests.	Weight.	Chests.	Weight.	Chests.	Weight.
Imported and stored on board Receiving Vessels	957½	957.50	187	224.40	50	60.00	..	..
Imported and transhipped for re-exportation without being stored on board Receiving Vessels or landed	5	5.00	..	..	..	..	..	..
Imported direct to the shore	2	2.00	0	0.57	..	..	..	..
Total	964½	964.50	187	224.97	50	60.00	..	..
Landed from Receiving Vessels and intended chiefly for Local consumption	33	33.00	101	121.20	39	46.80	1	1.00

RE-EXPORTED.

Description.	Chinkiang.		Kiukiang.		Hankow.		Chefoo.		Tientsin.		Newchwang.		Ningpo.		Keelung.		Total.	
	Chts.	Wght.	Chts.	Wght.	Chts.	Wght.	Chts.	Wght.	Chts.	Wght.	Chts.	Wght.	Chts.	Wght.	Chts.	Wght.	Chts.	Wght.
Malwa	71	71.00	51	51.00	29	29.00	166	166.00	110	110.00	..	..	87	87.00	..	..	514	514.00
Patna	1	1.20	..	..	1	1.20	12	14.40	1	1.20	..	..	..	..	..	..	15	18.00
Benares	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	2.40	..	..	..	..	2	2.40	..	..	4	4.80
Turkey	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	3.00	..	..	3	3.00
	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total	72	72.20	51	51.00	30	30.20	180	182.80	111	111.20	..	..	92	92.40	..	..	536	539.80

FREIGHTS.

FROM SHANGHAI DURING THE PAST FORTNIGHT.

Name of Vessel.	Flag.	Rig.	Tons.	Voyage.	Lay Days.	Rates.	Remarks.
Fairy Queen	British	Brig	213	To Chefoo and back	20	$ 825.00	In full.
Hindoo	Swed.	Barque	249	" Newchwang	18	0.20	Per picul.
Fröhlich	N.-Ger.	Brig	360	" " to Swatow, or Hongkong	20	0.28	"
Queen's Own	British	Barque	457	" Poochow and back	20	4.75	Per ton register.
Westard Ho	"	"	577	" " "	20	2,650.00	In full.
Eleanor Wood	"	"	334	" " "	18	2,630.00	"
Douglas	"	"	330	" Swatow	15	1,100.00	"
Ophir	"	"	410	Tamsui to Hongkong	18	1,500.00	"
Velocidade	"	"	268	To London	20	£ 3.12.6	Per ton for dead weight.
Stanley Castle	"	"	414	" "	—	£ 2.13.0	" Tea.

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SHANGHAI, SEPTEMBER 11, 1868.

IMPORTS.

Our last issue of the 5th instant, announced the arrivals of the English and French Mails of 17th July, since when we have no news of importance. Telegrams to 18th August viâ Kiachta have been received. The arrivals consists of the *Ajax* steamer from Liverpool on the 8th, and the average run of coasting and riverine vessels. The *Prudhoe* sailed on the 7th, and the *Atma*, on the 10th for London with Teas. A moderate business in Exchange at rather weaker rates. Bank paper £170,000. Merchants £440,000. Francs.—Bank 50,000. Merchants 100,000.

SOFT GOODS.—Fair business has been done in Grey Shirtings during the past fortnight, current rates having continued in favor of buyers for consumption. About 125 to 130,000 pieces are reported as placed from first hands, and of this quantity fully one-third has been sold to foreign buyers on time delivery at prices 3 to 4 cands. above those current for immediate delivery. Native dealers have operated very cautiously, and have only been tempted by cheap Goods from Hongkong and Japan—while the Northern traders, watching the gradual accumulation of Stocks, have been content to bide their time, and feed the Tientsin demand as it were from hand to mouth. Our Stock of Grey Shirtings (including S. S *Ajax*—and all vessels in port) is about 650,000 pieces, and re-exports for the month go on but slowly. Closing quotations may be called Tls. 1.95 *a* 2.05 for 7-lbs. (holders asking more), and Tls. 2.30 *a* 2.35 for 8 4/-lbs. with a very languid demand. Sales of second hand Goods since last Mail left, have been materially restricted by the falling market.

T-CLOTHS.—Supplies have again been heavy, and sales have been most difficult to effect. Stocks have been augmented by arrivals from the South—and the Tientsin dealers have in consequence declined to purchase unless at a material deline. 6lbs. are now worth Tls. 1.55 *a* 1.85 per piece, and 7lbs. Tls 1.65 *a* 2.10 per piece. Ordinary makes are specially heavy in stock—while even the finest Goods share in the general dullness.

WHITE SHIRTINGS have been almost entirely neglected—and are now barely saleable at a decline of 5 cands per piece on all counts. A revival is generally looked for, but the present position of these Goods is most unsatisfactory.

DRILLS AND SHEETINGS.—Remain in much the same position as last advised. English Cloth of the former has found buyers at Tls. 4.40 per piece on the spot and to arrive, while American goods have only changed hands sparingly owing to difference of opinion between sellers and buyers. The *Falcon* from New York, with full supplies of these goods, is now overdue, and on her arrival or otherwise the future course of the market seems mainly to depend.

JEANS.—Both English and American are out of stock, and much wanted.

FANCY GOODS.—Show no material change in value, and the business transacted has been very limited.

GENTIAN SHIRTINGS.—Are asked for to arrive at full prices, but the general kinds of DYED GOODS command little attention.

WOOLLENS.—SPANISH STRIPES are slightly lower in value, while Scarlet and Gentian Long Ells have also exhibited a decline. Camlets have been somewhat dull of sale at reduced rates. Figured Orleans are not so much sought for, though no material change in value can be noted. Black Lastings are much asked for, and assorted have advanced in price. In other kinds of Fancy Woollens there is no change to report.

QUOTATIONS FOR WOOLLENS.

	S. Stripes, C.P.H.	*Camlets, S.S.*	*Figd. Orleans.*	*Long Ells, C.P.H.*
Scarlet	0.7.1 to ..... ℔ yard.	13.8.0 to ..... ℔ pc.	3.7.0 to ..... ℔ pc.	6.6.0 to ..... ℔ pc.
Dark Blue	0.5.9 „ ..... „	11.5.0 „ ..... „	3.0.0 „ ..... „	8.0.0 „ ..... „
Orange	0.8.0 „ ..... „	14.0.0 „ ..... „	..... „ ..... „	7.2.0 „ ..... „
Gentian	0.6.7 „ ..... „	13.2.5 „ 13.3.0 „	3.7.0 „ ..... „	7.3.0 „ ..... „
Green	0.7.0 „ ..... „	10.8.0 „ ..... „	4.1.5 „ ..... „	6.6.0 „ ..... „
Ash	0.7.2 „ ..... „	10.0.0 „ 12.0.0 „	4.0.0 „ ..... „	..... „ ..... „
White	0.6.0 „ ..... „	10.5.0 „ ..... „	3.2.0 „ ..... „	..... „ ..... „
Black	0.5.0 „ ..... „	12.2.0 „ ..... „	3.7.5 „ ..... „	7.1.0 „ ..... „
Purple	0.4.6 „ ..... „	10.5.0 „ ..... „	3.6.0 „ ..... „	8.0.0 „ ..... „
Sky	..... „ ..... „	..... „ ..... „	3.9.0 „ 4.0.0 „	..... „ ..... „
Brown	0.4.5 „ ..... „	..... „ ..... „	3.6.5 „ ..... „	5.0.0 „ ..... „

STRAITS PRODUCE.—BLACK PEPPER—has been taken freely chiefly for river Ports at Tls. 6. Imports for the fortnight 3,379 piculs. Exports 3,506 piculs.

DYEWOODS.—A moderate demand for Sapanwood, and small sales of Sandal at quotations.

TIN.—Sales of Tong-Hing brand at Tls. 21 *a* 21.50, there is now only one lot offering for which Tls. 23 is asked. Piculs 2,083 have been sent to Ningpo since last report.

SUGAR.—Sales in this market unimportant, the river ports drawing their supplies from Hongkong by through shipments. Imports since 28th ulto.—White 12,742 piculs; Brown 26,902 piculs. Exports—White 5,567 piculs; Brown 10,116 piculs.

RICE.—Native only offering at Tls. 1 *a* 1.50 per picul in bulk.

METALS.—NAIL ROD IRON.—The demand for suitable assortments has been large for nearly all Ports with the exception of Hankow, resulting in considerable sales, and a great reduction in Stocks This has led to some enquiry for parcels "to arrive" and several invoices have been taken at about former quotations. Bar Iron continues to be much sought after at hardening rates.

LEAD.—Sales difficult to make, some inferior brands offering at Tls. 5.60.

COALS.—The market for Coal has been without animation, and with free receipts from all quarters, prices are irregular.

LAND AND SHARES.—A few plots of land have been sold at Hankow, at ridiculously low rates. One lot in particular, bought a few years ago for Tls. 5,000, brought only Tls. 5. In Shanghai, there has been nothing doing. The S. S. N. Company have declared a dividend of 6 per cent. for the half-year.

QUOTATIONS, DUTY PAID, IN SHANGHAI SYCEE.

TLS. 75.0.0. EQUAL MEX. $ 100.

		T.m.c.	*T.m.c.*
GREY SHIRTINGS—			
7 lbs.	℔ pc.	1.9.5 to	2.0.5
8.4 to 8.6 lbs.	„	2.3.0 „	2.3.5
9 to 9.12 lbs.	„	2.8.0 „	3.3.0
WHITE SHIRTINGS—			
Nominal 56 Reed	„	2.0.0 „	2.0.5
Nominal 60 „	„	2.1.0 „	2.2.0
Nominal 64 „	„	2.3.0 „	2.3.5
Nominal 66 „	„	2.4.0 „	2.5.2
Nominal 72 „	„	2.7.0 „	2.7.5
Nominal 80 *a* 84 Reed	„	2.9.0 „	3.0.0
T-CLOTHS—			
6 lbs.	„	1.5.5 to	1.8.5
7 lbs.	„	1.7.0 „	2.1.0
8 to 8 4 lbs.	„	2.2.5 „	2.5.5
AMERICAN DRILLS, 40 yds.	„	4.4.5 „	4.6.5
AMERICAN JEANS, 30 yds.	„	3.5.0 „	3.6.5
AMERICAN SHEETINGS, 40yds.	„	4.1.5 „	4.2.0
ENGLISH DRILLS, 40 yds.	„	4.2.0 „	4.4.0
DUTCH DRILLS 30 *a* 40 yds.	„	4.0.0 „	4.3.0
HANDKERCHIEFS, Blue	℔ doz.	0.5.8 „	0.6.0
Brown	„	0.5.2 „	0.5.8
WHITE FIGURED SHIRTINGS	℔ pc.	2.2.0 to	2.4.0
Dyed,	„	2.5.0 „	2.6.0
BROCADES—			
White, 40 yds.	„	2.3.0 „	2.3.5
Dyed,	„	2.8.5 „	3.0.0
DAMASKS Dyed, 40 yds.	„	4.5.0 „	4.9.0
GENTIAN SHIRTINGS	„	2.7.0 „	3.1.0
CHINTZ—			
Assorted,	℔ pc.	1.4.0 to	2.0.0
Blue	„	1.4.0 „	1.5.5
Brown	„	1.8.5 „	1.9.5
Scarlet	„	..... „	.....
TURKEY REDS, 24 yds.	„	2.1.0 „	2.5.0
VELVETS—			
Black, 22 in.	℔ yd.	0.2.2 „	.....
Blue, 22 in.	„	0.2.1 „	0.2.2½
VELVETEENS—			
Black, 18 in.	„	0.1.6¾ „	0.1.7½
26 in.	„	0.2.6 „	0.2.7
DIMITIES, 12 yds. 37 in.	℔ pc.	1.6.0 „	.....
MUSLINS, 12 yds. 42 in.	„	..... „	.....
CAMLETS, English—			
S, 56 yds.	℔ p.	..... „	.....
S S	„	12.2.5 „	13.2.5
S S S	„	..... „	.....
SPANISH STRIPES,	℔ yd.	0.5.5 „	0.7.0
MEDIUM BROAD AND HABIT CLOTH	„	1.0.0 „	1.2.5
LONG ELLS—			
Scarlet, 24 yds. H H	℔ pc.	6.6.0 „	.....
„ C P H	„	6.6.0 „	.....
Assorted, H H	„	6.9.0 „	7.0.5
„ C P H	„	6.9.0 „	7.0.5
LASTINGS, 30 yds.	„	11.5.0 „	12.7.5
CRAPE LASTINGS, 30 yds.	„	..... „	.....
CRAPE LUSTRES	„	4.6.0 „	5.0.0
ORLEANS—			
Figured, 30 yds.	℔ pc.	3.6.0 „	4.0.0
Plain, 30 yds.	„	3.9.0 „	4.1.0

IRON—		*T.m.c.*	*T.m.c.*
Nail Rod	℔ pl.	1.9.0 to	2.0.0
Fair to good assorted	„	2.4.0 „	2.6.0
Hoop	„	2.4.0 „	2.5.0
Flat and Round	„	2.7.0 „	2.7.5
LEAD	℔ pl.	5.6.0 „	6.0.0
TIN PLATES	℔ box	4.6.0 „	5.0.0
STEEL	℔ tub	4.4.0 „	4.6.0
FLINTS	℔ pl.	1.0.5 „	.....
WINDOW GLASS	℔ box	3.0.0 „	3.6.0
PEPPER—			
Black	℔ pl.	6.0.0 „	.....
White	„	8.0.0 „	9.0.0
BETEL NUT—			
Cochin China	„	3.0.0 „	3.3.
Singapore	„	2.4.0 „	2.6.
RATTANS—			
Straits, common	„	2.0.0 „	2.4.0
Banjermassing	„	4.2.0 „	5.0.0
SAPAN WOOD—			
3 pieces weighing 1 picul	„	1.9.5 „	.....
6 *a* 7 „ „	„	1.4.0 „	1.7.0
SANDAL WOOD—			
South Sea Island	„	3.4.0 „	.....
Malabar	„	10.8.0 „	12.0.0
MANGROVE BARK—			
Singapore and Penang	„	1.4.0 „	1.6.0
Siam	„	..... „	.....

TIN—		*T.m.c.*	*T.m.c.*
Straits	℔ pl.	16.8.0 to	18.0.0
Malacca	„	20.0.0 „	22.6.0
RICE—			
Arracan and Rangoon	℔ pl.	..... „	.....
Siam, Cargo	„	1.0.0 „	1.2.0 (Nominal)
good to finest white	„	..... „	..... (Nominal)
Saigon	„	..... „	..... (Nominal)
Bengal, com. to middling	„	1.20 „	..... (Nominal)
good to fine	„	1.50 „	..... (Nominal)
Chinese	„	1.2.0 „	1.6.0 (Nominal)
Japan	„	1.3.0 „	..... (Nominal)
SUGAR—			
Black, Swatow and Amoy	p. pl.	2.0.0 „	2.3.0
Formosa	„	2.0.0 „	2.5.0
Brown, Hainan	„	3.0.0 „	3.1.0
Formosa & Amoy	„	3.1.0 „	3.5.0
Swatow	„	3.5.0 „	3.6.0
Canton	„	2.5.0 „	3.2.0
Manila	„	2.3.0 „	2.8.0
White, common to fair	„	4.1.0 „	4.5.0
medium	„	4.9.0 „	5.3.0
fine to finest	„	6.1.0 „	6.5.0
COALS—Cargo quotations afloat.			
Cardiff	℔ ton	10.5.0 „	.....
North Wales	„	9.0.0 „	.....
English	„	9.0.0 „	.....
Anthracite	„	11.7.5 „	12.2.5
Australian—Northern	„	8.5.0 „	.....
Do —Southern	„	9.0.0 „	.....
Japan	„	5.0.0 „	5.5.0
Formosa	„	5.0.0 „	.....

OPIUM.—*Malwa.*—A slight improvement has taken place in the market for this drug, in consequence of more favourable advices from the North. Tls. 490 *a* 495 are to-day's quotation.

Patna.—On the other hand has undergone a fall from Tls. 470 at which rates ruled after the departure of the last mail, to Tls. 465. Both this and the Hongkong market inactive.

Benares.—Is in rather better demand, at Tls. 460.

	Malwa.	*Patna.*
Stock on Aug. 27th, 1868	2,877 Chests.	850 Chests.
Imports since last Stocks	1,128 „	326 „
Total	4,005 Chests.	1,176 Chests.
Deliveries	1,425 „	357 „
Estimated Stocks on Aug. 10th, 1868	2,580 Chests.	819 Chests.

EXPORTS.

TEA.—BLACK.—A fair enquiry has resulted in a steady business throughout the fortnight at about quotations current by last mail for all descriptions. The market closes quiet but firm.

Settlements on the market	67 chops, 24,130 chests.
Re-shipments on owners' account	19 „ 8,549 „
Stock	97 „ 35,022 „

The following are the prices that have been paid:—

Hohows	Tls. 17.2.5 @ Tls. 25.0.0
Oonahms	„ 18.5.0 @ „ 25.0.0
Oopacks	„ 20.0.0 @ „ 23.5.0
Ningchows	„ 20.0.0 @ „ 22.5.0

GREEN.—Settlements for the past fortnight have been on a fair scale, principally for the American market, buyers for England being deterred by the excessively high prices ruling. Quotations for the finer grades of Teenkeis, &c. show a fall of Tl. 1 *a* 2 generally, but the rates paid have been very irregular, some parcels showing no decline whatever from the highest point; in other descriptions former prices have been well supported. The following are proportion prices of the settlements reported:—Pingsueys Tls. 32 *a* 39, Shanghai Packed Tls. 28 *a* 35.50, Fychows Tls. 35 *a* 38, Teenkeis and Moyunes Tls. 39 *a* 45.

Settlements & Reshipments:—		Sock of Green Tea is estimated at:—	
18,452 ½-chests	Fychow, Moyune, &c.	19,853 ½-chests	Fychow, Moyune, &c.
2,702 „	Pingsuey.	12,224 „	Pingsuey.
2,299 „	S'hai packed, Japan, &c.	3,500 „	Shanghai packed, Japan, &c.
23,453 ½-chests		35,577 ½-chests.	

QUOTATIONS.

GUNPOWDER. *Pingsuey.*	Per picul.	IMPERIAL. *Pingsuey.*	Per picul.	YOUNG HYSON. *Pingsuey.*	Per picul.
Cargo	Tls. 30 *a* 36	Cargo	Tls. 22 *a* 25	Cargo	Tls. 18 *a* 24
Superior	„ 38 *a* 48	Superior	„ 26 *a* 34	Superior	„ 26 *a* 32
Fine	„ 50 *a* 60	Fine	„ 36 *a* 42	Fine	„ 34 *a* 42
Finest	„ 62 *a* 68	Finest	„ 44 *a* 48	Finest	„ 44 *a* 48
HYSON. *Pingsuey.*	Per picul.	TWANKAY. *Pingsuey.*	Per picul.	JAPAN. *Prices Nominal.*	Per picul.
Cargo	none.	Cargo	Tls. 10 *a* 12	Cargo	Tls. 00 *a* 00
Superior	„	Superior	„ 13 *a* 15	Superior	„ 00 *a* 00
Fine	„	Fine	„ 17 *a* 20	Fine	„ 00 *a* 00
Finest	„	Finest	„ ... *a* ...	Finest	„ 00 *a* 00

From Hankow our dates are to 5th instant. Purchases early in the fortnight were on a moderate scale at a decline of one tael per picul, but the activity in Shanghai had since given rise to a better demand and the fall was fully recovered. Rates paid were as follows:—

Oopacks and Cheong-sow-kais			Tls. 14.5.0 *a* Tls. 17.0.0.
Oonahms			„ 12.5.0 *a* „ 17.0.0.
1868-9—Settlements	371,406 chests.	Stock	3,000 chests.
1867-8— „ (to 14th Sept. 1867)	286,860 „	„	28,100 „

From Kiukiang advices are to the 5th instant. Four small parcels Black Tea had been taken at Tls. 15.75 *a* 16.50, a fall of Tls. 2 *a* 3 per picul. No settlements of Green Tea had taken place, and the arrivals (2,339 ½-chests) had been shipped to Shanghai with the exception of 315 ½-chests left in stock. Supplies were on a much smaller scale than expected.

Export to Great Britain is as under—	1868-9		1867-8
BLACK	40,729,095 lbs.	...	30 415,483 lbs.
GREEN	4,249,808 „	...	3,536,128 „
Total	44,978,903 lbs.	...	33,951,611 lbs.

Export to United States—	1868-9		1867-8
BLACK	nil. lbs.	...	nil. lbs.
GREEN	353,590 „	...	nil. „
Total	353,590 lbs.	...	nil. lbs.

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SILK.—During the past fortnight, only a moderate business in Silk has been transacted, and Settlements are estimated at about 2,500 Bales, the greater proportion of which have been purchased at prices showing but little change on those paid last mail; but to-day the Chinamen evince more willingness to meet the demands of the Foreigners for lower prices, and the market closes weak, but the decline is not sufficient to lead to much business, for the general idea is, that next mail inward will bring adverse telegraphic advices of the Home Market, and firms are holding off for still lower prices.

The arrivals from the Interior not having come forward on the same scale as the Settlements, the unsold Stock is reduced to 5,000 *a* 6,000 Bales, and consists chiefly of the lower grades of Silk; Chops and good Silk being in small proportion. The inferior quality of the arrivals, which are chiefly second Crop Silks, suggests the probability of our only receiving 45,000 Bales for the Total Export, and there is every reason to suppose it will not exceed that amount.

Export from 1st June 1868 to date,—

	Raw Silk.	*Thrown.*	*Coarse.*	*Japan.*	Total.
Brought forward from last Report	22,548	25	...	3,011	25,584
Aug. 27th, "Fung-shuey" to Hongkong.	7	...	...	...	7
" 29th, "Ganges," do.	4,125	15	...	735	4,875
Total	26,680	40	...	3,746	30,466
Season 1867-68	12,005	69	...	1,459	13,333

Prices—In Taels, are per picul of 133⅓ lbs. Duty paid: in Sterling, are per lb. Overland, all charges paid to England at Exchange, 6s. 2d. per Tael.

			London Value per lb. 17th July, 1868.
Tsatlee,—Chop No. 1..............	None.	None.	None.
" " 2............	Tls. 585 *a* 595 per pcl.	31s. 6d. *a* 32s. 0d. p. lb.	31s. 0d.
" " 3............	Tls. 560 *a* 580 "	30s. 2d. *a* 31s. 3d. "	29s. 6d. *a* 30s. 6d.
" " 3½............	Tls. 500 *a* 555 "	26s. 11d. *a* 29s. 10d. "	28s. 0d. *a* 28s. 6d.
Ordinary No. 3½ and *Chop* No. 4.........	Tls. 470 *a* 490 "	25s. 4d. *a* 26s. 5d. "	27s. 0d. *a* 27s. 6d.
Ordinary No. 4	Tls. 440 *a* 465 "	23s. 9d. *a* 25s. 1d. ,	25s. 0d. *a* 26s. 6d.
" " 5 & com.	Tls. 360 *a* 400 "	19s. 6d. *a* 21s. 8d. "	21s. 6d. *a* 24s. 0d.
Karshing *Taysaam* Chop No. 1..............	Tls. 470 *a* 495 "	25s. 4d. *a* 26s. 8d. "	25s. 0d. *a* 25s. 6d.
" " 2............	Tls. 435 *a* 455 "	23s. 6d. *a* 24s. 7d. "	23s. 0d. *a* 23s. 6d.
" " 3............	Tls. 390 *a* 420 "	21s. 2d. *a* 22s. 9d. "	21s. 6d. *a* 22s. 0d.
" " 4, 5 & com.	Tls. 350 *a* 370 "	19s. 1d. *a* 20s. 2d. "	20s. 0d. *a* 21s. 0d.
Chin Cum *Taysaam* No. 1	None.	None.	None.
" 2............	Tls. 370 *a* 390 "	20s. 2d. *a* 21s. 2d. "	20s. 0d. *a* 23s. 0d.
" 3	Tls. 350 *a* 360 "	19s. 1d. *a* 19s. 6d. "	21s. 0d. *a* 22s. 0d.
" 4 & com. ...	Tls. 330 *a* 340 "	18s. 1d. *a* 18s. 7d. "	19s. 0d. *a* 20s. 6d.
Yuenfa, and *Hainings*,... Chop No. 1.........	Tls. 500 *a* 530 "	26s. 11d. *a* 28s. 6d. "	27s. 0d. *a* 27s. 6d.
" " 2.........	Tls. 460 *a* 475 "	24s. 10d. *a* 25s. 7d. "	25s. 6d. *a* 26s. 6d.
" " 3	Tls. 420 *a* 430 "	22s. 9d. *a* 23s. 3d. "	24s. 0d. *a* 25s. 0d.
" " 4 & com.	Tls. 380 *a* 400 "	20s. 8d. *a* 21s. 8d. "	21s. 0d. *a* 23s. 6d.
Hangchow Tsatlee,.....	Tls. 400 *a* 430 "	21s. 8d. *a* 23s. 3d. "	21s. 6d. *a* 23s. 6d.
Sewhings, No. 1 & 2	Tls. 370 *a* 375 "	20s. 2d. *a* 20s. 5d. "	20s. 0d. *a* 22s. 6d.
Laeyongs	Tls. 350 *a* 360 "	19s. 1d. *a* 19s. 6d. "	19s. 6d. *a* 20s. 6d.
Re-reeled Hainings	Tls. 520 *a* 600 "	28s. 0d. *a* 32s. 4d. "	32s. 6d. *a* 34s. 0d
Do. Tsatlees	Tls. 500 *a* 570 "	26s. 11d. *a* 30s. 8d. "	31s. 0d. *a* 33s. 0d.

The P. & O. Co.'s Steamer "Sunda" has about 2,500 bales China Silk engaged.

EXCHANGE AND BULLION.

A pretty fair business has been done at steady rates. Bank 6s. 1¼d. and private 6s. 2d. The high rates from Hongkong have had no other effect than to raise the value of drafts on that place, viz: 24¾ for 3 days sight. Bank paper *a* 25¾ and 26 private. Dollars 7.5.0 0.

On India an irregular business has been done, on Bombay at 307 *a* 309, Calcutta at 307 *a* 310.

On London	Bank Rate, sight,..	5s. 11½d.	per Tael.
	Bank Bills, 6 months' sight, ...	6s. 1d. *a* 6s. 1¼d.	per Tael.
	Credits, " "	6s. 1¼d. *a* 6d. 1½d.	per Tael.
	Documentary and other Bills, 6 months' sight,...	6s. 2d.	per Tael.
On Paris	Credits, 6 months' sight Bank,.....	fcs. 7.62½	per Tael.
	Documentary, 6 months' sight, ...	fcs. 7.77½	per Tael.
On Calcutta	Bank Bills, 3 days' sight, ...	Rs. 307 *a* 310	
On Bombay	" " "	Rs. 307 *a* 309	
On Hongkong	Bank Bills, 3 days' sight, ...	25¾ per cent discount.	
"	Private, 15 days' sight,................................	26 " "	

Bullion:—

Gold Bars.—Pekin, 98 touch, Tls. 170 per 10 Taels Shanghai weight.
Bar Silver.—111.20 Shanghai Taels, per 100 Taels Canton weight.
Mexican Dollars.—7.5.0.0.
Carolus Dollars.—7.7.3.0.
Copper Cash.—1,490 per Tael.

HANKOW, SEPTEMBER 4, 1868.

IMPORTS.

Since the last issue of this report on 21st ulto., a quiet but steady business has been transacted in most descriptions of Piece Goods, with the exception of Grey Shirtings, for which there has been hardly any enquiry.

		T.m.c.		T.m.c.
Grey Shirtings—				
7 to 7½ lbs...............	₱ pc.	2.0.7	to	2.1.2
8¼ "	"	2.3.0	"	2.3.6
10 "	"	3.2.5	"	3.4.0
White Shirtings—				
56 to 60 reed	"	2.1.0	"	2.2.5
64 to 66 "	"	2.3.5	"	2.4.5
68 to 72 "	"	2.5.0	"	2.7.5
T-Cloths—				
6 to 6½ lbs. 32 in. wide...	"	1.5.0	"	1.9.0
7 to 7¼ " 32 " ...	"	2.0.0	"	2.2.0
8 to 8¼ " 36 " ...	"	2.3.5	"	2.4.0
Drills—				
American, 40 yds.	"	4.4.5	"	4.5.5
English, 40 yds.............	"	4.2.0	"	4.4.5
Handkerchiefs, Brown ...	₱ doz.	0.6.0	"	0.6.3
Spotted Shirtings—				
White	₱ pc.	2.3 0	"	2.3.5
Dyed, Assorted	"	2.6.0	"	2.8.0
Brocades—				
White	"	2.3.0	"	2.4.0
Dyed, Assorted	"	2.7.0	"	3.0.0
Damasks—				
White	"	3.5.0	"	nom.
Dyed, Assorted	"	4.4.0	"	4.8.0
Chintz, Assorted	"	1.7.5	"	1.9.5
Velvets—				
18 in. Black	₱ yd	0.1.7	"	0.1.7.5
22 in. Black	"	0.2.0.5	"	0.2.1.5
Orleans Cloth—				
Plain	₱ pc.	...	"	...
Figured	"	3.5.0	"	4.1.0
Woollens—				
Spanish Stripes	₱ yd.	0.6.2	"	0.6.4
Habit Cloth	"	1.2.0	"	1.4.0
Medium Cloth...............	"	1.2.1	"	1.2.5
Broad Cloth	"	1.3.0	"	1.7.0

		T.m.c.		T.m.c.
Woollens—Continued.				
Camlets, English, S	₱ pc	13.3.0	to	13.5.0
S S ...	"	12.5.0	"	13.5.0
Common	"	11.0.0	"	12.0.0
B B B	"	17.0.0	"	...
Lastings	"	11.0.0	"	12.2.0
Long Ells—				
H H Scarlet	"	6.7.5	"	6.8.0
Assorted	"	7.2.5	"	7.3.5
G G "	"	7.1.5	"	7.2.5
G G Scarlet..................	"	6.6.5	"	6.7.0
Metals—				
Lead	₱ pl.	6.2.0	"	6.5.0
Tin	"	21.5.0	"	22.0.0
Raw Cotton..................	"	19.0.0	"	20.0.0
Sugar—				
Brown, Canton	"	2.9.0	"	3.1.0
Amoy, &c.........	"	2.6.0	"	2.8.0
Manilla	"	2.7.0	"	2.9.0
White, No. 1	"	5.4.0	"	5.5.0
No. 2	"	4.8.0	"	5.1.0
Japan Produce—				
Seaweed, Long	"	3.9.0	"	4.0.5
Cut...............	"	6.0.0	"	7.0.0
Isinglass.....................	"	24.0.0	"	30.0.0
Mushrooms..................	"	25.0.0	"	35.0.0
Cuttle Fish..................	"	10.0.0	"	15.5.0
Straits Produce—				
Pepper, Black	"	6.4.0	"	6.6.0
Rattans	"	3.8.0	"	4.6.0
Sandalwood, old............	"	......	"	......
" new............	"	6.0.0	"	6.3.0
Sapanwood..................	"	2.5.0	"	3.2.0
Opium—				
Malwa new.....	₱ ch.	505	"	510
old	"	...	"	...
Patna—	"	500	"	nom.

EXPORTS.

TEA.—Purchases have continued on a moderate scale, and prices gave way quite 1 tael per picul, but the advice of an active market in Shanghai has given rise to more demand, and latest purchases have fully recovered the decline. A few chops have been taken in barter for Lead and Woollens. The stock is reduced to 3,000 chests, and less than 20,000 chests will complete the yield of the season.

Chinese are still eager for shipping to Shanghai, especially the common kinds, the results of which have been very satisfactory as compared with prices offered here.

The settlements of the fortnight have been 30 chops, 10,209 chests, Contracts 1 chop, 128 chests. Native shipments 35 chops, 15,145 chests, making a total of 25,482 chests.

The prices paid are as follows:—

		Cost at 6s. 2¾d. Ex. & £3 10s.—Frt.*
Oopacks & Cheong-sou-kais,—		
Common to medium,	Tls. 14.50 *a* 17.00 per picul.	1s. 1¾d. *a* 1s. 3¼d. per lb.
Oonams.—		
Common to fair,	" 13.25 *a* 14.50 "	1s. 1d. *a* 1s. 1¾d. "
Oonfas—		
Common to fair,	" 14.50 *a* 15.50 "	1s. 1¾d. *a* 1s. 2¼d. "

* Shanghai rates, about Tls. 4½ per picul being added for Duty, Exchange, &c.

		T.m.c.		T.m.c.
Oils—				
Sow-yow, 73 catties	₱ tub	4.8.0	to	5.0.0
Hongkong-yow, 54 catties	"	4.8.0	"	5.0.0
Pa-Tong-yow	₱ pl.	4.7.0	"	4.9.0
Chayow	"	5.6.0	"	5.8.0
Tallow	₱ pc.	8.5.0	"	9.0.0
Fungus	₱ pl.	21.0.0	"	22.0.0
Wax—				
White	"	255.0.0	"	260.0.0
Yellow........................	"	55.0.0	"	65.0.0

		T.m.c.		T.m.c.
Rhubarb, Szechuen.........	₱ pl.	3.0.0	"	4.0.0
Tobacco—				
Green	"	35.0.0	"	42.0.0
Yellow........................	"	26.0.0	"	38.0.0
Leaf........................	"	6.5.0	"	6.8.0
Hemp—				
White........................	"	9.3.0	"	10.5.0
Green	"	8.5.0	"	9.0.0
Safflower, Szechuen	"	65.0.0	"	95.0.0

EXCHANGE:—On London, Bank, demand, 6s. 1¾d. per tael,—6 months' sight, 6s. 3¼d. per tael. Credits, 6s. 4½d. per tael. On Hongkong, Bank, 3 days' sight, 28; 10 days' sight, 28½ per cent discount. On Shanghai, Bank, demand, 2 per cent discount. Private, 10 days' sight, 2½ per cent discount. Interest on short Loans 12 to 15 per cent per annum.

GOLD:—Quotations are Bar 160, and Leaf Tls. 157 to 158 per 10 taels weight of 98 touch.

COPPER CASH:— Tls. 0.62 per 1,000.

FREIGHTS:—The rate per steamer to Shanghai, is 5 Tls. and to Ningpo Tls. 6 per ton of 40 cubic feet.

YOKOHAMA, SEPTEMBER 5, 1868.

IMPORTS.

Early in the fortnight the market showed signs of revival and the demand was better for Yarn, Grey Shirtings, Velvets, Black Cloth and Black Camlets. A native holiday of four days then interfered and checked business and the market is quiet as we close our report. Prices quoted are easily obtainable and for Shirtings particularly we look for a small advance shortly.

The weather has again been unfavourable to the rice crop, and we hear of a considerable order for foreign grain 'to arrive.'

The "Nile" from London and the "Lucie" and "Berthe" from Havre, with general cargoes, have been the only arrivals of the fortnight affecting this market.

		Dollars.		
Cotton Yarn—				
Nos. 16 to 24	₱ pcl.	47.50	to	48.50
28 to 32	"	49.00	"	50.50
38 to 42	"	48.00	"	49 00
Grey Shirtings—				
7.0 lbs.	₱ pc.	2.30	"	2.38
8.4 lbs.	"	2.90	"	3.00
8.6 to 8.8 lbs.	"	...	"	...
White Shirtings—				
56 to 60 reed	"	2.80	"	3.00
64 to 66 "	"	3.00	"	3.20
68 to 72 "	"	3.30	"	3.60
T-Cloths—				
6 lbs.	"	1.90	"	2.00
7 lbs.	"	2.10	"	2.30
Turkey Red Cloth, 24 yds.	"	2.80	"	3.10
Spotted Shirtings—				
White	"	3.25	"	3.50
Dyed........................	"	3.40	"	3.60
Brocades—				
White	"	3.25	"	3.50
Dyed........................	"	3.40	"	3.60
Velvets—				
Black	"	9.00	"	10.00
Assorted	"	8.00	"	9.00
Taffachelass—Single warp	"	2.20	"	2.40
Do. Double warp	"	3.00	"	3.50
Chintzes........................	"	2.20	"	2.60
Handkerchiefs............	₱ doz.	0.75	"	1.00

		Dollars.		
Camlets—				
S	₱ pc.	16.00	to	17.00
S S	"	15.00	"	15.50
S S S	"	13.00	"	14.00
B B B	"	16.00	"	17.00
Orleans—				
Plain........................	"	3.75	"	5.00
Figured........................	"	4.00	"	4.25
Mousseline de Laine—				
30 yds., 30 in.............	"	6.00	"	8.00
Long Ells	"	8.00	"	9.50
Lastings........................	"	13.00	"	16.00
Lustres........................	"	4.00	"	5.50
Blankets	₱ lb.	0.65	"	0.70
Iron Nail Rod	₱ pl.	3.00	"	3.50
Lead........................	"	7.00	"	7.75
Tin	"	17.00	"	18.00
Tin Plates	"	8.00	"	8.50
Cotton—				
Ningpo	"	28.00	"	......
Shanghai	"	......	"	......
Tientsin	"	30.00	"	......
Sugar, Canton—				
White, No. 1	₱	7.50	"	8.50
No. 2	"	7.00	"	7.50
Brown, No. 1	"	4.00	"	4.50
Rice (China)	"	3.00	"	3.50
Sapan Wood	"	1.50	"	2.00
Rhubarb........................	₱ box.	7.00	"	......

EXPORTS.

		Dollars.		
Silk—				
Mybash and Sinshu Best, ...	₱ pl.	910	to	940
Medium	"	870	"	900
Inferior	"	750	"	850
Koshu, best	"	780	"	840
medium	"	700	"	750
inferior	"	...	"	...
Ida, good, long hanks......	"	...	"	...
inferior "	"	...	"	...
Oshu, best, ...	"	...	"	...
medium	"	...	"	...
inferior	"	...	"	...
Sodai, best, ...	"	...	"	...
medium	"	...	"	...
inferior	"	...	"	...
Atchezen, best, ...	"	...	"	...
medium	"	...	"	...
inferior	"	...	"	...
Hatchojee, medium.........	"	...	"	...
inferior	"	...	"	...

		Dollars.		
Tea—				
Fine	₱ pl.	33.00	to	38.00
Good medium	"	29.00	"	32.00
Medium	"	24.00	"	28.00
Good common	"	18.00	"	23.00
Seaweed, fine cut green ...	"	5.50	"	6.60
" " brown ...	"	3.90	"	4.25
Large uncut green	"	3.00	"	3.40
" brown	"	1.60	"	2.00
Cuttle Fish, No. 1	"	14.00	"	14.50
" 2	"	11.00	"	11.50
Dried Shrimps	"	13.00	"	14.50
Mushrooms.....................	"	45.00	"	48.00
Tobacco, No. 1	"	14 00	"	......
Gall Nuts	"	8.00	"	8.50
Vegetable Wax	"	16.00	"	17.00
Ginseng, (50 pcs. per catty)	"	1.50	"	4.20
Rape Seed	"	3.90	"	4.00
Rape Seed Oil	"	8.90	"	10.00
Camphor........................	"	22.00	"	23.50

EXCHANGE.—On London, Bank 4 months' sight, 4s. 7¼d.—6 months' sight, 4s. 7½d. Credit Bills, 4 months' sight, 4s. 7¾d.—6 months' sight, 4s. 8d. Documentary, 4 months' sight, 4s. 7¾d.—6 months' sight, 4s. 8d. Shanghai.—10 days' sight, Bank 74. Private Bills, 10 days' sight, 74½ to 74¾. Hongkong,—10 days' sight Bank, 2½ to 3 per cent discount. Private, 3½ per cent discount. Paris, Bank Bills, 4 months' sight, 5.80—6 months' sight. 5.82½. Boos, 276 to 278.

FREIGHTS.—To London, per sailing vessel, nothing loading. To New York do., £3 5s. to £3 10s. per ton 40 ft. To San Francisco, per P. M. str., $15 per ton 40 ft. To New York, per P. M. str., $45 per ton 40 ft. To Hongkong and Shanghai, per sailing vessel, nominal.

BRIGHT CHARCOAL IRON WIRE,
"STAR-BRAND,"
TO BE HAD ONLY OF
HEINTZMANN & ROCHUSSEN,
23 ABCHURCH LANE
LONDON.
29no-68 1231 Shanghai, 30th Nov., 1866.

REVISION OF THE TREATY.
FOR SALE.
At the *North-China Herald* Office.
PAMPHLETS, containing the various Memorials addressed to H. B. M Minister on the Revision of the Treaty of Tientsin, and His Excellency's reply.
Price, $1.50 per copy.

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IMPORTANT CAUTION.

DR. DE JONGH'S
LIGHT-BROWN
COD LIVER OIL.

The undersigned having received information that fraudulent imitations of this celebrated Oil are extensively sold by unprincipled dealers in INDIA and CHINA, all purchasers of DR. DE JONGH'S OIL are especially requested to observe that the following are the indications of the genuineness of the Oil.

The bottle is sealed with an impressed metallic capsule (centre, a cod-fish on a shield, encircled by the words "DR. DE JONGH'S COD LIVER OIL.")

The label, and 16-page pamphlet round each bottle, under pink outside wrapper, bear DR. DE JONGH'S SIGNATURE and STAMP (centre, a cod-fish on a shield, encircled by the words "DR. DE JONGH'S COD LIVER OIL.")

NOTICE.—Rs. 1000 REWARD.

Any parties counterfeiting DR. DE JONGH'S SIGNATURE and STAMP, or copying or colourably imitating his label, or preparing, selling, or importing FRAUDULENT IMITATIONS of DR. DE JONGH'S LIGHT-BROWN COD LIVER OIL, will be prosecuted with the utmost rigour of the law, for forgery and fraud.

ONE THOUSAND RUPEES REWARD
will be paid for such information as shall lead to the detection and conviction of any person so offending.

Communications in strict confidence received by
DR. DE JONGH'S SOLE CONSIGNEES and AGENTS,
ANSAR, HARFORD & Co.,
77, Strand, London.

18de 2935 June 18th, 1868.

THOMAS BEAR'S
CELEBRATED
VIRGINIA SHAG AND BIRDSEYE TOBACCO,

TRADE MARK.

The proprietor of these justly celebrated Tobaccos begs to call the attention of the public to the following varieties, manufactured and prepared with great care from the pure Virginia and Oriental Tobacco. And in order that no adulteration or fraudulent attempts at imposition should take place after it has left his manufactory, he wishes to inform the public that it is never sold except in packets and canisters of various sizes, bearing a facsimile of his signature upon them.

Virginia Shag Tobacco, Virginia Birdseye Tobacco, Virginia Cut Cavendish Tobacco, Virginia Returns Tobacco, York River, Carolina Rose, Golden Gem, Havana Tobacco, Persian Tobacco, Latakia Tobacco, Oronoko Tobacco, Imperial Tobacco, Smoking Mixture, Jewel of Ophir.

Importer of American Negro-head, Cavendish, Honeydew, Natural Leaf, Havana Cigars, Manila Cheroots, Meerschaum Pipes, and all Descriptions of Tobacconists' Fancy Goods.

MANUFACTORY—HIGH STREET, BOROUGH, LONDON.

Sold by all Storekeepers and Dealers throughout the world.

17ma-69 2187 March 18th, 1868.

HOLLOWAY'S
Pills & Ointment.

HOLLOWAY'S PILLS.

THIS Medicine is universally admitted to be the most efficacious remedy known to the world. No preparation is so suitable to the Climate of India as this fine and invigorating Medicine. It is particularly adapted to the Constitution of European Ladies, as it is never failing in its effects in all diseases peculiar to Females, while those who are attenuated by the debilitating effect of the Indian Climate will find in this wonderful remedy a kind of Talisman whereby they may insure a restoration to robust health.

HOLLOWAY'S OINTMENT.

THE Science of Medicine has never before produced any remedy that can be compared to this wonderful Ointment, as it cures after all other means have failed, all old wounds, sores, ulcers, and also the most inveterate skin diseases peculiar to the Indian Climate. It is the true friend of the Soldier and Civilian, as certain old sores can be removed by it that cannot be conquered by any other treatment.

20se-68 749 Shanghai, Sept. 20th, 1867.

ELLWOOD'S
AIR-CHAMBER HAT FOR INDIA,

LIGHT AS PITH—SOFT AS TURBAN, DURABLE, AND COMFORTABLE.

Prize Medals—1862 and 1865 Exhibition.

HATS, CAPS, AND HELMETS,

Every description manufactured at the Works of

J. ELLWOOD & SONS,

GREAT CHARLOTTE STREET, S. LONDON,
Helmet Contractors to the London Police Force.

Army Helmets and Caps with latest Improvements.

J. ELLWOOD & SONS' Goods are kept by all respectable Traders and Storekeepers.

CAUTION.—No Air-Chamber Hats or Helmets genuine, unless bearing "ELLWOOD & SONS'" name.

*** *Orders through Mercantile Houses carefully shipped.*

17ma-69 2188 March 18th, 1868.

COLT'S REVOLVERS,

As supplied to and adopted by the

English, American, Russian, Prussian, Austrian,

and many other Governments, are recognised to be the most durable and efficient Revolvers existing for House Protection, Travellers and Officers. Colt's Revolving

RIFLES, SHOT-GUNS
AND
PISTOL-CARBINES

(Pistol with attachable stock.) Exhibition Prize Medals awarded, 1855, 1862 and 1867. Beware of Counterfeits. Every arm is London-proved, and bears the Company's trade marks.

HOLSTERS, BELTS, POUCHES, AMMUNITION,
Address—
COLT'S FIRE-ARMS COMPANY,
14, PALL MALL, LONDON,
Also to be had through any East India or Colonial Agency.

17ma-69 2185 March 18th, 1868

SOLID MAHOGANY FURNITURE
FOR INDIA, CHINA, AND THE COLONIES.

HEAL & SON

are Manufacturing, ESPECIALLY FOR USE IN EXTREME CLIMATES, Bed-Room Furniture, which is entirely free from Veneer.

IRON AND BRASS BEDSTEADS

suitable for all parts of the World. Their stocks consists of 2,500 Bedsteads.

HEAL & SON'S PATENT HORSEHAIR MATTRESS.

The Patent is for preventing the material from felting into a mass, and is especially suited for warm climates.

ILLUSTRATED CATALOGUE
FOR INDIA, CHINA, AND THE COLONIES,

of Bedsteads, Bedding, and Bed-Room Furniture, sent Free to every part of the World to which there is Book Post.

HEAL & SON,
BEDSTEAD, BEDDING, AND BED ROOM FURNITURE MANUFACTURERS,
196, 197 & 198, Tottenham Court Road, London, W.

*** Remittances and orders must be made payable in London.

31de-68 1526 December 24th, 1867.

DINNEFORD'S FLUID MAGNESIA.

The best remedy for

Acidity of the Stomach, Heartburn Headache, Gout, and Indigestion;

and the best mild aperient for delicate constitutions, especially adapted for LADIES' CHILDREN, and INFANTS, and for *regular* use in Warm Climates.

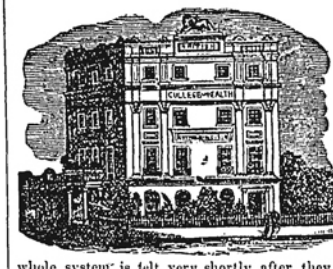
DINNEFORD & Co.,
Chemists, London, and of Druggists and Storekeepers throughout the World.

AGENTS in Shanghai Messrs. WATSON, CLEAVE & Co.

N.B. Ask for DINNEFORD'S MAGNIESA.

31de-68 1529 December 24th, 1867.

BRITISH COLLEGE OF HEALTH,
EUSTON ROAD, LONDON.



FORTY YEARS' USE OF THESE MEDICINES
(Morison's Vegetable Universal Medicines)

By the public has proved their efficacy and virtues, and the truth of Mr. Morison's system as to the cure of diseases. Being composed only of vegetable matter or medicinal herbs, they are harmless to the most tender age or weakest frame, under every stage of suffering; the most pleasant in their operation; and the most certain in searching out the root of any complaint. Besides cleansing the great highway of the body—the bowels—they, act copiously on the kidneys, the liver, and the skin. A sense of relief in the whole system, is felt very shortly after they have been taken,—the blood flows more evenly, the heart beats more regularly, and sleep is given to those long deprived of it. The medicines consist of three sorts. No. 1 Morison's Pills; No. 2 Morison's Pills. In boxes at 7½d., 1s. 1½d., 2s. 9d., and 4s. 6d.; family packets, 11s. each; also the Vegetable Aperient Powders, 1s. 1½d. per box.

MORISON'S UNIVERSAL OINTMENT

Is recommended as the best external application in all cases of Wounds, Cutaneous Eruptions, &c. In Pots at 1s. 1½d. and 2s. 9d. each.

The above Vegetable Universal Medicines are sold by the Hygeian Agents, and all Medicine Vendors.

AGENTS in Shanghai,—Messrs. LLEWELLYN & Co.,—*Medical Hall.*

31de-68 1527 December 24th, 1867.

LEA & PERRINS'
CELEBRATED
WORCESTERSHIRE SAUCE.
DECLARED BY CONNOISSEURS
TO BE
THE ONLY GOOD SAUCE.

Caution Against Fraud.

The success of this most delicious and unrivalled Condiment having caused certain dealers to apply the name of "Worcestershire Sauce" to their own inferior compounds, the Public is hereby informed that the only way to secure the genuine, is to

ASK FOR LEA & PERRINS' SAUCE,

and to see that their names are upon the *wrapper, labels, stopper,* and *bottle.*

Some of the foreign markets having been supplied with a spurious Worcestershire Sauce, upon the wrapper and labels of which the names of Lea and Perrins have been forged, L. and P. give notice that they have furnished their correspondents with power of attorney to take instant proceedings against *Manufacturers* and *Vendors* of such, or any other imitations by which their right may be infringed.

Ask for LEA & PERRINS' Sauce, and see Name on Wrapper, Label, Bottle, and Stopper.

Wholesale and for Export by the Proprietors, Worcester; Crosse and Blackwell, London, &c., &c.; and by Grocers and Oilmen universally.

16ja-69 1721 January 16th 1868.

FRAUD.

No. 2.

ON the 27th June, 1866, MONTEEWALLAH, a Printer, was convicted at the Supreme Court, Calcutta, of counterfeiting the

LABELS

of Messrs. CROSSE & BLACKWELL, London, and was sentenced by Mr. Justice Phear to

Two Years Rigorous Imprisonment;

And on the 30th of the same month, for

Selling Spurious Articles

bearing Labels in imitation of Messrs. CROSSE & BLACKWELL'S,

SHAIK BACHOO was sentenced, by the Suburban Magistrate at Sealdah, to TWO YEARS RIGOROUS IMPRISONMENT

CAUTION.—Any one SELLING SPURIOUS OILMEN'S STORES, under Crosse & Blackwell's name, will be liable to the same punishment, and will be vigorously prosecuted. Purchasers are recommended to examine all goods carefully before taking delivery of them. The GENUINE Manufactures of Messrs. Crosse & Blackwell may be had from

Every respectable Dealer in China.

16my-69 2712 May 22nd, 1867.

SILVER MEDAL.
PARIS EXHIBITION, 1867.

PEPSINE.

MORSON'S PEPSINE WINE, LOZENGES, & GLOBULES,

THESE preparations are prefect palatable forms for administering this popular remedy for weak disgestion. In bottles and boxes, from 2s.

Pancreatic Emulsion
in 4 and 8 oz. bottles.

SACCHARATED WHEAT PHOSPHATES,

Introduced by Dr. TILBURY FOX, Dietetic preparation, supplying an important deficiency in the food of Invalids and Children, in packets.

GELATINE & CREOSOTE (Morson's.)
PURE CHEMICALS AND LATEST PREPARATIONS.

*** See Name, Address, and Trade Mark.

T. MORSON & SON,
31, 33, *and* 124, *Southampton Row, Russell Square, London.*

Orders to be made payable through Agents or by English drafts.

Shipping Orders Carefully Packed.

AGENTS,—*Shanghai*—J. LLEWELLYN & Co.

30se-68 825 September 28th, 1867.

BY ROYAL COMMAND.

JOSEPH GILLOTT'S
CELEBRATED
STEEL PENS.

Sold by all Dealers throughout the World

16ja-69 1719 January 16th 1868.

English & European News.

"THE MAIL."

A PAPER containing the news, the principal leaders, a well-digested summary, and all interesting matter from *The Times.*

Published in London twice a week.

The Newspaper hitherto known as the *Evening Mail,* having become the property of the proprietors of *The Times,* will, on and after the 30th of June, be published twice a week, under the title of

"THE MAIL."

at the price of Threepence per copy as heretofore.

The days of publication will be Tuesday and Friday, and each paper will contain the news and all matters of interest appearing in the three previous numbers of *The Times,* which will thus be rendered available, in a cheap and convenient form, for persons residing abroad or in the colonies.

Subscribers can obtain "THE MAIL" through Newspaper Agents, or may have it from the Publisher, on pre-payment, at Printing House Square, London.

31de 3 Shanghai, 10th July, 1868.

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OAKEY'S SILVERSMITHS' SOAP

(NON-MERCURIAL)
For Cleansing and Polishing Silver, Electroplate, Plate Glass, Marble, &c. Tablets 6d. each.

OAKEY'S WELLINGTON KNIFE POLISH

Prepared expressly for the Patent Knife Cleaning Machines, India Rubber and Buff Leather Knife Boards. Knives constantly cleaned with it have a brilliant polish equal to new cutlery. Sold in Packets, 3d. ea.; and Tins, 6d., 1s., 2s. 6d., and 4s. ea.

OAKEY'S INDIA RUBBER KNIFE BOARDS

Prevent friction in cleaning and injury to the knife. Price from 1s. 6d. ea. Oakey's Wellington Knife Polish should be used with the boards.

Sold everywhere by Grocers, Ironmongers, Brushmakers, Oilmen, Chemists, &c. Wholesale by JOHN OAKEY & SONS. Manufacturers of

EMERY CLOTH, BLACK LEAD, CABINET GLASS PAPER, &c.

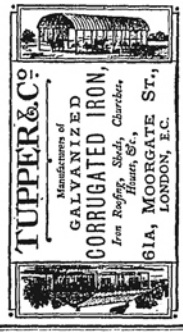
172, BLACKFRIARS-RD., LONDON, ENGLAND
7fe 6 August 8th, 1868.

DOLLOND'S.

DOLLOND'S TELESCOPES.

Trade Mark 1868.

DOLLOND'S, 59, St. Paul'-Church-yard, London. Established upwards of 100 years. Optician to the Queen, the Admiralty, India Office, Trinity House, and Royal National Life Boat Institution. Manufacturer of Achromatic Telescopes (invented by his ancestor in 1758), Binoculars, Microscopes, Spectacles, and Mathematical Instruments of best quality. Catalogues on application. The public are cautioned against spurious articles bearing a forgery or imitation of the name.
o-n-f 16ja-69 1720 January 16th, 1868.



January 16th 1869.
16ja-69 1722

METEOROLOGICAL TABLE.

Date.	Time of High or Low Water.	Water on Bar.	Wind.	Force.	I.	Bar.	Ther.
	h. m.	ft. in.				" "	°
Sept. 5 L.W.	10.15	12.04	E. N. E.	1	b	30.05	82
" 5 H.W.	2.15	22.08	E. by S.	2	c	30.04	82
" 6 L.W.	10.42	12.01	S.E by S.	2	o	30.04	81
" 6 H.W.	2.27	22.02	SE. by E.	3	o	29.99	82
" 7 L.W.	10.55	12.08	E. by N.	6	r	29.96	76
" 7 H.W.	2.46	22.07	East	7	r	29.95	73
" 8 L.W.	11.23	12.01	Z	0	o	29.97	84
" 8 H.W.	3.47	21.05	N. N. W.	2	b	29.95	82
" 9 L.W.	0.10	18.09	Z	0	c	30.05	84
" 9 H.W.	4.43	20.11	E. by S.	1	o	30.09	82
" 10 L.W.	5.16	19.05	Z	0	c	29.99	78
" 10 H.W.	0.40	13.06	"	0	r	29.97	84

EXPLANATION.

F. Force (1 to 12). I. Initials; b. blue sky; c. clouds; f. fog; h. hail; l. lightning; m. misty (hazy); o. over; cast (dull); r. rain; s. snow; t. thunder; z. calm.

THERMOMETER—SHANGHAI.

Date.	1868. Night. Min.	1868. Day. Max.	1867. Night. Min.	1867. Day. Max.
Sept. 5	73	84	74	80
" 6	74	87	74	86
" 7	72	78	75	88
" 8	72	83	76	89
" 9	74	82	76	88
" 10	76	85	81	94

SHANGHAI SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

(SINCE REPORT PER LAST ISSUE.)

ARRIVALS.

Date.	Ship's Name.	Flag & Rig.	Tons	Captain.	From	Sailed	Cargo.	Consignees.
Sept. 5	Hang-chow	Am str	955	Andrews	Ningpo	Sept. 4	Sundries	Russell and Co
... 5	Costa Rica	Am str	1084	Furbur	Nagasaki	... 2	General	Russell and Co
... 5	Rona	Br str	784	Hutchison	Hankow	... 3	do	Glover and Co
... 5	Japan	N-Go.sch	270	Sauberlich	Hakodadi	Aug. 21	Sea Weed	Siemssen and Co
... 6	Fusi-Yama	Br str	1113	Hardie	Hankow	Sept. 4	Sundries	Russell and Co
... 6	Bremen	N-Ger. sh	910	Bullerdiek	Foochow	Aug. 30	Poles	Siemssen and Co
... 6	Prince Kung	Br str	135	Brown	Foochow	Sept. 3	General	Borntraeger and Co
... 6	Shanse	Am str	561	Loring	Chefoo	... 3	do	Russell and Co
... 6	Pluto	Chi str	170	Pike	Cruise	... —		Chinese Government
... 7	Kiangse	Am str	574	Morse	Ningpo	... 6	General	Russell and Co
... 7	Nanzing	Br str	419	Tulloh	Tientsin & Chefoo	... 4	do	Trautmann and Co
... 7	Andes	Br baq	403	Ottzen	Amoy	Aug. 27	do	T. W. Song and Co
... 7	Chillingham	Br baq	452	Dunn	Foochow	... 28	Poles	Master
... 7	Tilly	Am sch	289	Eldredge	Nagasaki	Sept. 4	Coals	Frazar and Co
... 7	Ville de Granade	Fr baq	269	Carrique	Chefoo	... 1	General	A. Nachtrieb and Co
... 7	Dragon	Br str	472	Gibbon	Foochow	... 6	do	Trautmann and Co
... 8	Hang-chow	Am str	955	Andrews	Ningpo	... 7	do	Russell and Co
... 8	Bertha	Br baq	280	Mooney	Nagasaki	... 1	do	T. Kroes and Co
... 8	Hirado	Br str	1294	McQueen	Hankow & Ports	... 6	do	Russell and Co
... 8	Ajax	Br str	1549	Kidd	Hongkong	... 4	do	Butterfield and Co
... 9	Kiangse	Am str	574	Morse	Ningpo	... 8	do	Russell and Co
... 9	Island Queen	Br str	130	Shaw	Foochow	... 6	do	Glover and Co
... 10	Cadiz	Br str	481	Edmond	Yokohama	... 5	do	P. & O. Co
... 10	Hang-chow	Am str	955	Andrews	Ningpo	... 9	do	Russell and Co
... 10	Scorpion	H.I.M.g.b	200	de la Saille				

DEPARTURES.

FROM THE ANCHORAGE AND WOOSUNG.

Date.	Ship's Name.	Flag & Rig.	Tons	Captain.	Destination.	Cargo.	Dispatched by.
Sept. 5	Suwo Nada	Am str	505	Jayne	Hongkong	General	Augustine Heard and Co
... 5	United Service	Br str	600	Stocks	Hongkong	do	Glover and Co
... 5	Hangchow	Am str	955	Andrews	Ningpo	Opium, etc.	Russell and Co
... 5	Kin-joo-hong	Br baq	289	Ryan	Hongkong	Ballast	A. R. Tilby and Co
... 5	Pluto	Chi str	170	Pike	Cruise		Chinese Government
... 6	Fire Queen	Am str	1123	Gray	Hankow & Ports	General	Russell and Co
... 6	Chihli	Am str	772	Patterson	T'tsin via Chefoo	Opium, etc.	Russell and Co
... 6	Kjobenhavn	Dan baq	368	Holm	Nagasaki	Cartridges & Coal	J. B. Field and Co
... 6	Aleyone	Br baq	371	Findlay	London	Tea	Bourjau, Hübener and Co
... 7	Prudhoe	Br baq	575	Watson	London	Tea etc.	Gilman and Co
... 7	Owari	Jap sh	321	Wright	Nagasaki	Machinery	Glover and Co
... 7	Kiangse	Am str	574	Morse	Ningpo	Opium, etc.	Russell and Co
... 7	Ophir	Br baq	451	Hean	Swatow	Sundries & Re-exports	J. S. Baron
... 7	Skjold	Dan bg	194	Jensen	Chefoo	General	Wm. Pustau and Co
... 8	Douglas	Br baq	330	Hacking	Swatow	do	Frazar and Co
... 8	Hangchow	Am str	955	Andrews	Ningpo	Opium, etc.	Russell and Co
... 8	Yuen-tze-fei	Br str	316	Drage	Chefoo & Tientsin	do	Trautmann and Co
... 8	Fenella	Chi str	220	Sang-ging	Foochow		Chinese Government
... 9	Minca	Br str	306	Shaw	Foochow	Part of Original, etc.	Borntraeger and Co
... 9	Plymouth Rock	Am str	768	Harmon	Hankow & Ports	General	Russell and Co
... 9	Kiangse	Am str	574	Morse	Ningpo	Opium, etc.	Russell and Co
... 9	Lauderdale	Br sh	850	Moodie	Foochow	Part of Original	Gilman and Co
... 10	Rona	Br str	847	Hutchison	Hankow & Ports	General	Glover and Co
... 10	Mogi	Br bg	220	Cowan	Nagasaki	do	T. Kroes and Co
... 10	Atma	Br baq	523	Watson	London	Tea, etc.	Gibb, Livingston and Co
... 10	Shanse	Am str	561	Loring	T'tsin via Chefoo	Opium, etc.	Russell and Co
... 10	Dragon	Br str	472	Gibbon	T'tsin & N'chwang	do	Trautmann and Co
... 10	Hangchow	Am str	955	Andrews	Ningpo	do	Russell and Co

MEN-OF-WAR IN HARBOUR.

No. & Sec	Name.	No. of G. B.	Commander.	Flag & Rig.	Guns.	H. P.	Men.	Date of Arrival.	Where from
B N Y	Acorn	.....	Roe, Surgeon	H. M. S.	.....	.....	.....		Hospital Ship
2 s	Kien Chau	.....		H. I. M. G. B.	.....	.....	.....	July 6	
Wusung	Scorpion	.....	de la Saille	H. I. M. G. B.	.....	.....	.....	Sept 10	

MERCHANT STEAMERS.

No. & Sec.	Ship's Name	Commander	Flag & Rig	Tonnage	Date of Arrival	Where from	Consignees or Agents	Destination	Remarks
9 c	Ajax	Kidd	Br str	1549	Sept 8	Hongkong	Butterfield & Swire	London, &c.	1st proximo
	Cadiz	Edmond	Br str	481	Sept 10	Yokohama	P. & O. Co		
6 p	Confucius	Marsollus	Chi str	265	Aug 30	Cruise	Chinese Government		
S S N Co	H Q Costa Rica	Furber	Am str	1084	Sept 5	Nagasaki	Russell and Co	Y'hama via N'saki	17th instant
O W	Dupleix	Nöel	Fr str	872	Sept 1	Hongkong	Messageries Imperiales	H'kong with Mails	48h after J. Mail
4 p	Peeyuen	Pitman	Am str	230	Nov 24	Foochow	J. M. Nixon, Jr.		
S S N W	Fusi-Yama	Hardie	Br str	1113	Sept 6	Hankow	Russell and Co	Hankow & Ports	To-day
1 s	Hing-hai	Chinese	Chi str		July 21	Foochow	Chinese Government		
S S N W	Hirado	McQueen	Br str	1294	Sept 8	Hankow & Ports	Russell and Co	Hankow & Ports	13th instant
7 s	Hong-que	Cooper	Am str	444	Aug 13	Hankow	Olyphant and Co		
G W	Island Queen	Shaw	Br str	130	Sept 9	Foochow	Glover and Co	Foochow	13th instant
3 p	Kathleen	Margetts	Br str	300	Sept 3	Nagasaki	Gibb, Livingston and Co		
T W	Nanzing	Tulloh	Br str	419	Sept 7	T'tsin & Chefoo	Trautmann and Co	Chefoo & T'tsin	Cld. 10th inst
2 p	Nilo	Wilson	Br str	1081	Sept 3	Yokohama	W. R. Adamson and Co	London	19th instant
	Pluto	Pike	Chi str	170	Sept 6	Cruise	Chinese Government		
6 p	Prince Kung	Brown	Br str	135	Sept 6	Foochow	Borntraeger and Co	Foochow	12th instant
P & O M	Sunda	Soames	Br str	1217	Aug 30	Hongkong	P. & O. Co	H'kong with Mails	12th instant
S S N W	Talwah	Stoddard	Am str	245	Aug 30	Hankow	Russell and Co		
8 s	Tantlee	Blatchely	Am str		Apr 3	Kiukiang	Russell and Co		
D W	Viburg	Lowell	Am str	238	Aug 31	Nagasaki	Russell and Co		
1 s	Williamette	McLeod	Chi str	176	Mar 22	Hankow	Chinese Government		
	21 Steamers								

TUG BOATS PLYING FOR HIRE.

No. & Sec	Name.	Commander.	Flag.	Tonnage.	Agents.
	Bunker Hill	Murray	American steamer	63	Primrose and Co
	Fokelin	Morris	British steamer	70	Captain Patridge
	Maggie Lauder	Ryder	British steamer	130	Mackenzie and Co
	Samson	McCaslin	British steamer	80	Frazar and Co
	Titan	Loberge	British steamer	90	Gibb, Livingston and Co

[*Edited by* R. S. Gundry, *Printed and Published at the "North-China Herald Office," Shanghai.*]

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